PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,047.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6527
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	14th Mar. 1907.
* SOMALI	2655	Birch	22nd " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 190

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 18th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 14th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Mar.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,087 tons, sailing on or about 28th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
11th *March*, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	22nd March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliettο	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	....	14th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

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SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,960,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£38,006,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Established 1874.

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For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	54 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

FUNDS OVER ....£13,000,000.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
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Thaiping (Perak).
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
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Bangkok.
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Sourabaya.
Manilla.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Agent.
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
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SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
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THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."

A SET OF CUTICURA

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure

The most distressing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MASONIC MEETING.
"LODGE RISING STAR OF W. I."

PRESENTATION of the ADDRESS and the MASONIC JUBILEE VOLUME to Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. CAMA, at the hands of H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, takes place THIS EVENING at Freemason's Hall, at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) ALL MASONS are cordially INVITED to ATTEND.
Carriages may be ordered at 7-45 P.M. (S. T.)

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written not verbal application regarding their goods failing, the Undersigned will not be responsed for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 11th March, 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "HANSA" Line Steamer "CROSTAFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG and ANTWERP are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS landed at the Princes Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
BOMBAY, 11th March, 1907.

AYRCLIFF HIGH SCHOOL, SIMLA.

THIS GIRLS' SCHOOL has held the FIRST PLACE IN THE PUNJAB since 190, and won THIRTY-EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS since that date.

Principal Miss BIRRELL, Assisted by an English Staff, and a Trained Nurse from St. Bartholomew's.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 per share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 20th March 1907, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the register of the Company on 6th March, 1907.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share certificates at the Company's registered office at "Bella-Vista Offices," Cumballa Hill.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. Co., LD.

"BELLA-VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 6th MARCH, 1907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to the employes of different Departments of the Bombay Municipality, during the year 1907-1908 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1907.

II. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will have to be lodged with the Tender, which, in case of acceptance of the Tender will be converted into contract deposit. The deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

III. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

IV. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

V. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Rupee One for each form, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

VI. The contract rates for last year are kept open for inspection by the intending Tenderers at this Office.

VII. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 11th March, 1907.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 1" Figure Code in Existence, Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

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MR. B. BOROOAH, Calcutta, having lately secured the lease of several good Sal Forests, wants respectable and substantial people to take up Contracts for manufacturing Railway Sleepers, etc.

Only BONA FIDE and substantial Contractors need apply.

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NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose,
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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narimany, Hyderabad Deccan.

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MI-CARÊME
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10 VALUABLE AND ELEGANT PRIZES
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A few Special Reserved Seats available at Rs. 3 each.
Tickets at MONGINI BROS., SOUNDY & Co., and at the Rink.

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MAIDAN, MARCH 15TH, AT 9-30 P.M.,
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FOUR MASSED BANDS AND BUGLE BAND.
GUN DRILL BY THE ROYAL NAVY.
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A number of Seats will be reserved and numbered in the first enclosure at Rs. 2 per seat. Booking office at MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettee* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Halumet 2584 tons Captain J Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

The steamer Imaum 2704 tons Captain G Wigdahlar arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport with a cargo of coal

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulamba 1607 tons Captain J McLean sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf Karachi and coast posts with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 150 deck passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons Captain R W G Lame arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels 3105 tons, Captain H Moliar which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo and 98 packages of explosives

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirley, 2198 tons, Captain J T Burns which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R J Rockford R N R sailed yesterday for Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo, 18 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr Stafford Mr and Mrs McLaren Major and Mrs McDoland,and 2 children; 10 natives and 842 decks

The Anchor Line steamer Sindea, 6253 tons Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo 3 horses 1 dog and the following passengers:—Capt A G Bremner Mr A T Hodgson, Mrs Hodgson, Capt J H Hugo, and infant Miss E G Knaggs, Miss E R Perkins, Miss E M Still and Mrs A E Tanner

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Company's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain T H Hide R N R which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 10th instant from Yokohama via intermediate ports, brought mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs de Canalho Mr Fockruski Mr J Aino Mrs Mistry and infant Mr J S Elmore Mr Shephard Mr and Mrs Wardell Mr H de Tubas Mr dj Bersence, Mr G S and Miss Hooper, Mr B Falke Mrs and Miss Dunbar, Mr B Cassum Miss S Partues Mr G Wappett, Mr W Thunley Mrs Davidbhoy and child Mr and Mrs Sea Munell, Mr F Scannell, Mr R G Scannell Mrs E Heyt Major Warden and 2 deck

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr Black ......R I Marine
H M S Hermes ......Capt Nicholson......R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A E Harold......R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ......Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx......Comdr Bowman ......R Navy
H M S Lapwing ......Comdr Barker ......R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 11.

Africa	1307	McLean		M M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Arcadia	3514	Valentine	China	P & O Co
Bedouin	2343	Sandow		K N & Co
Hatumet	2584	Peters		W & A G Co
Imaum	270	Wigdahl		K Nixon & Co
Kt Templar	4601	Billett	China	K N & Co
Mosaffari	2138	Molony		B & P S N Co
Metis	2167	Brown	Avonmouth	K N & Co
Mohammadi	1251	Dexter		Bo & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	McLennan		T M & Co
Putiala	1929	Seddon		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden 23-3	P & O Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Allum		Revill		Shah S N Co
Shirby	2198	Burns		W & A G Co
Scindia	3253	Abrey		W & A Graham & Co
Tientsin	2555	Grant		Shah S N Co
Taunton	2461	Moon		K N & Co
Tolv	741	Enger		F F C & Co
Umta	3492	Lerne		M M & Co
Xema	429	Lloyd		M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
C&R	Riojun Maru	2980	Lapraik	Japan	14-3	N Y Kaisha
D&E	City of B'bay	2941	McNeil	E'pool	21-3	K Nixon & Co
F	Manoton	3720	Edwards	N F		T Morrison & Co
G	Somali	1623	Birch Birch	Z'bar, &c.		A Strandes
H	Kaiser	2724	Hold	Durban	14-3	A Strandes
K	Mikado	2301	Sharp	Hull via K'chi	16-3	F Muir & Co
N	Crostafels	3105	Moller	Antwerp	23-3	Glade & Co
O	Clan Ogilvy	1683	Jones	L'pool	16-3	F Muir & Co
P	Metis	2167	Browns-Mostyn	Deep	15-3	K Nixon & Co
Q	Froozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	13-3	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Fakera	K'chi	12-3	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	533	Mahamad	Bnagar	12-3	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	2050	Reddock	L'pool	24-3	M M & Co
1	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	16-3	W & A G & Co
2	Britannia		Garsick	L'pool	w13-3	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Cos'a	Genoa	15-13	F R S N Co
4	Capri	4196	Belsito	Shanghai	17-3	F R S N &Co
6	King Arthur	2589	James	Dunkirk	16-3	T Morrison &Co
9	Reichinfels	2930	Potthart	K'chi	7-3	Glade & Co
9	Devanha	4785	Hide	N F		P & O Co
10&11	Colaba	3893	Robertson	A'werp	18-3	M M & Co
12	Persia		Hangston	London	16-3	P & O Co
14	Linga	937	Rickford	K'chi	11-3	M M & Co
16	Hindustan	2389	Haig	N F		P & O Co

M W DRY D

Transport Rewa......3979 Mann..Southampton..16-3 R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Imaum s	Wigdahl	Newport, Feb 13
	Umuta s	Lame	Calcutta, Feb 28
11	Hatumet s	Peters	Calcutta, Mar 1
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Feb 13
	Dumra s	Cutbush	Busreh, Mar 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Javeline French Ny	Florins	Muscat
	Rapiere French Ny	Calqueray	Muscat
	Sabre French Ny	Hallier	Muscat
	FrancisqueFrenchNy	Garreau	Muscat
	Bulimba s	McLeane	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hindustan, for Dunkirk, &c.
" Tolv, for Singapore.
" Imaum, for Antwerp.
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c
" Manaton for Antwerp, &c.
*" King Frederick, for Liverpool, &c,
*" Istria, for Trieste, &c.

* To arrive.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Steamer	Names.	From
8	Sangola	H P Stunt	Cochin
	Nahu	E Lassen	Madras
	Dandulo		Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Henzada	A P Logan	Rangoon
Tanglin	P Backhouse	Rangoon
Gwalior	C L Sharp	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	From
4	Clan Mackay	Liverpool
6	Bombay	Calcutta
7	Lawada	Rangoon
7	Tannenfels	Antwerp
8	Nairung	Calcutta
	STEAMERS EXPECTED.	
10	Teesta	Straits
10	Jelunga	Calcutta
10	Clan Urquhart	Coast
11	Taroba	Rangoon
15	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
18	Vindobona	Trieste
20	Congella	Calcutta
24	Colombo Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Florio and Rubattino Company steamer Ischia which left Bombay on the 15 Feby arrived at Hongkong on the 10 March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 12.

914. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar from the 18th to 24th Instant.

Entries close on Saturday the 16th Instant.

Programme can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

915. Erratum—In the Amount awarded for prizes in Match I, of the Annual Rifle Meeting programme for "Rs 40" read "Rs 30", and add 2 prizes of Rs 5 each.

916 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 12.

200 SHOOTING.

The Carter Cup and Inter Company Shoot will take place at Colaba on the 17th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m.

201 DRILL.

No 3 Company—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Tuesday (to-day) and Thursday the 12th and 14th instant at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

199 PARADE.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light stations.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B V. A.

The house in Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea, in which Carlyle lived for nearly half-a-century, is, naturally, so associated with his memory that it is forgotten that it was not his only residence in London. He stayed in several others, and for six months—in 1831-1832—he and Mrs. Carlyle occupied rooms at No. 4, Ampton-street, Gray's Inn-road. The London County Council has commemorated the fact by placing on this house a tablet, with a suitable inscription.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Monday Evening,] [11th March, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Coins	Rs. 10,440	Marseilles	Peninsular	N Foolchand Javeri
19 Packages Sovereigns Gold Coins Rupees	38,880 61,396 19,396	Jeddah	Shah Allum	Sundry Natives

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The visible supply this week has decreased by 140,000 bales to 4,710,000 bales, the into sight figures showing an increase of 240,000 bales at 11,340,000 bales.

The telegrams received from the Home markets yesterday advised a slight decline all round. Notwithstanding this, the local market opened steady with prices for Bengals and Westerns Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. For the former there was some buying in the bazaar yesterday by local speculators, and for the latter, there is again demand to-day. Other qualities are steady and unchanged, but there is little doing. A moderate business is reported at Colaba in Spot Cotton.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	253/4	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach...	243	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	217/18	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207/8	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200/201	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	188	"
F. G, M. G. Khandeish	178/79	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	175/76	"
F. G, H. G. Bengals	153/7	"
Good Westerns	230/31	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	244/45	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	16,000 "

Future Delivery Prices—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·84	5·82	5·81	5·80	5·79
+ 01		unchanged.		+ 01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·75	5·74	5·69	5·69
unchanged.	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady with a moderate business doing at 14/6 to 16/6 according to ports. The s.s. "King Howell" is reported to have been fixed at a lump sum of £7,000 for April loading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

		Rs.		
Ready		7	5	0
April-May		" 7	9	0

Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed—

		Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore	April-May.	7	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore	April-May.	" 8	1	0
" Gujarat	April-May.	8	3	0

Tone—Firmer.

Gingellyseed:—

		Rs.		
Bold White	85 per cent	53	0	0
"	75 do.	" 51	0	0
"	50 do.	" 49	8	0
Black Kutni		" 44	0	0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—

	" 36	8	0

Tone—Steady

Cottonseed:—

	" 21	0	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts:—

	" 44	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi	" 4	7	0

Tone—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton ...	14,758	bales.
Wheat ...	7,207	cwts.
Linseed ...	14,192	"
Rapeseed...	5,057	"
Gingellyseed	7,917	"
Poppyseed ...	6	"
Groundnuts ...	1,521	"
Castorseed ...	6,152	"
Rice ...	4,033	"
Myrabollams ...	6,405	"
Cottonseed ...	39,758	"
Gram ...	5,181	"
Joowar ...	5,100	"
Maize ...		

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 5 1/2 lacs up.

Exchange:—

The Market opened steady at 1s.4 ⅛d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. 7/16 for 3 months' sight credits, Bills are scarce but Banks are not making any concessions in view of the firmer tone of the London discount market. There has been a small demand for Telegraphic Transfers at 1s.4 5/32d. but Banks would not work at the rate. Far Eastern Exchanges are steady.

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4⅛d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162¼
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	222

Government Paper:—

The Market opened at 97⅞ ready and 97 9/16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. A fair business has been reported but it has not been sufficiently onesided to affect rates. Calcutta Market is steady at 97 7/16 ready and 97 11/16 for delivery forward in a month, We quote:—

Cash ...	97·6
1st Settlement ...	97·9

Bullion:—

Reuter advises the price of Bar Silver in London as 1/16 higher for ready and unchanged for forward delivery the quotations being 31 15/16 and 31⅝ respectively. Local rates have been steady all day at the undermentioned rates and without much doing. Bar gold is steady. We quote:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...		24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...		24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...		24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...		15	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...		15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		80	15	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	81	3	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement ...	80	13	0

INDIA CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

February 1905	Rs. 13,86,32,000
February 1906	Rs. 16,91,25,000
February 1907	Rs. 13,93,02,000

THE CHINA YARN MARKETS.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co., writing from Hongkong on February 22nd report on the Yarn Market as follows:—

Our last circular was dated the 8th inst.

The past fortnight was taken up by the China New Year rejoicings. The prediction of many of the Chinese dealers is that the year just begun will turn out a prosperous one, and to begin with, the new transactions involve several purchases at prices ranging from $0·50 to $1 below last mail's quotations.

Clearances during the past few days were satisfactory, and it is generally believed that prices, if they do not improve, will not decline, and the business will be a largish one. Many of the Chinese dealers have not yet returned from the interior and the consuming districts, but we hope they will be again in the market before many days, when the off-take should be very satisfactory.

The sales reported are on the former basis, that is, clearances within three months. As the crisis is now over, importers are not afraid of transacting business on the old system of clearance.

No. 20s.—A good business is reported at a concession of about 50 cents.

No. 16s.—Moved rather easily at current rates.

No. 12s—Have been in fair demand; prices show a decline of 1¼ to $1.

No. 10s.—Cheap prices induced business to a satisfactory figure.

No. 6s. and 8s.—Moved slowly.

The market closes steady.

Sales:—55 bales of No. 6s.; 40 bales of No. 8s.; 3,945 bales of No. 10s.; 820 bales of No. 12s.; 505 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,450 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,795 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers Kumsang and Aratoon Apcar (from Calcutta), and Colombo Maru, Verwarts and Macedonia (from Bombay) of about 2,000 bales.

Shipment:—About 5,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 116,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as under—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 165½ per cent.
"	Demand	" " 165¾ "
London	T. T.	" Sh. 2/2¼d=$
"	Demand	" " 2/2 3/16d=$
Shanghai	....	" Tls. 73=$100.
Silver	....	" 31 7/8d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm wrote from Shanghai on February, 16:—

During the first half of the period under report the tone of the yarn market was firm and a small amount of business was done at an advance of ½ tael per bale on previous rates, but during the second half all business was at a standstill owing the Chinese New Year holidays. About 4,400 bales changed hands—2,880 bales of No. 10s., 150 bales of No. 12s., 70 bales of No. 16s. and 1,300 bales of No. 20s.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the

fortnight about ...	12,148 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about ...	95,000 "
Sold but uncleared stock about ...	45,000 "

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On INDIA	T. T. Rs. 225¼	per	Tls. 100
" HONGKONG	" Tls. 73⅜	"	$ 100
" LONDON	"	3s. 0¼d. per Tl.	

COMMERCE AND COMPANIES.

India Sea-Borne Trade.

The latest issue of the accounts relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India covers ten months of the official year, and enables a comparison to be made between the opening months of the years 1906 and 1907. In this comparison the present year does not suffer, looking at the grand totals, but say the Pioneers Commercial correspondent at Calcutta at the same time there has not been such a general all-round improvement in business as was shown by the figures of 12 months ago. On the import side merchandise, apart from treasure, is in exces by Rs, 95,71,060 for the month, and with treasure the total excess is Rs. 1,41,32,121. The improvement in the value of exported merchandise is Rs. 1,25,45,564 while treasure shows a small decline of about rupees 8½ lakhs. The grand total of improvement on the import side for the ten months of both treasure and merchandise is Rs. 11.53.75,309, and of export Rs 11,17,97,892, amounts which more nearly coincide than usual, the imports, however, being very much swollen by treasure which affords but scanty help to exports. The excess of exports over imports for the full period amounts to Rs. 32,64,43,115, from which have to be deducted Council drafts to the extent of nearly Rs. 27 crores, the result being a very satisfactory balance in favour of this country. The feature on the export side is the irregularity of the figures, that is, though the total value is an excess, the majority of the factors are in defect, the situation being saved by the exceeding excellence of those which show a surplus. Of these, of course jute heads the list with an improved total of Rs. 1,43,94,669 in raw jute; and Rs. 13,90,643 on the manufactured article, or more than one and a half crores better than in the previous year, and some three crores better than in 1905. Of course, this is purely the result of the enhanced value and does not represent a proportionately increased trade in bulk; as a matter of fact the exports of bags and cloth are actually less in quantity than in the preceeding year. For the ten months the excess under these heads is more than Rs. 11½ crores, the grand total of value for the whole period being some Rs. 36 crores, out of a total of Rs. 141 crores. the full value of exported merchandise for the ten months under review. This gives some idea of the magnitude of this trade, and its value not only to Calcutta and Bengal, but to India, for it is from Calcutta that the many million bags are drawn which supply the whole country with the means of shipping and moving their crops. Amongst raw material the only other surpluses are shown by hemp about one lakh, seeds Rs. 57 lakhs, and silks, one lakh, all other lines being in defect. The value of exported manures is less by one lakh, but that is probably only a temporary thing as the exports for the ten months are valued at Rs. 30 lakhs more than last year, which represents some 44,000 tons, all lost to this country, where it is sadly needed. Besides jute goods, on the manufactured list the only excess of importance is shewn by tanned skins some Rs. 8½ lakhs and as the excess for the ten months is well over Rs. 50 lakhs it looks as if this trade were developing, though here again value is more in excess than quantity. Manganese, in spite of the many thousand tons which are lying in the interior awaiting the provision of wagons to bring it to the coast, goes on improving, the exports of January showing an excess over last year of more than one lakh in value and 13,000 tons in weight.

The imports as a whole are more uniform than the exports, the majority of lines showing improvement; though some of these are not welcome First and foremost comes sugar, with an excess of Rs. 6,63,732 for the month and for the ten months of no less than Rs. 2,13,25,975. The arrivals of best sugar continue very moderate, both from Germany and Austria; but while the latter shows practically no excess over the ten months, Germany has sent us more than eight times as much as in 1905. Mauritius and Java are chiefly responsible for the present large imports, which so far do not show any signs of reduction in face of the much talk there has been of late, but which has not yet been translated into effective action. Bengal continues to be the largest importer under the head of metals, all lines show an improvement, the total excess for the month being nearly Rs. 67 lakhs, and for the ten months more than Rs. 4 crores. This division covers railway plant and rolling stock, whose value for the tens months was Rs. 3,52,08,591, an excess over last year of Rs. 2,14,91, 811. The much wanted wagons will be scheduled here, so this item should provide very large excesses for some time to come. The excess in mineral oils is Rs. 6,35,497, and it is noticeable that Russia is once more credited with imports to the value of Rs. 5,34,350. This is the first arrival of Russian oil during the present official year. America still sends the largest supplies, her value for the ten months being Rs. 1,06,63,876, out of a total of Rs. 1¼ crores. The latest news from home indicates that West Africa is to be exploited for mineral oil, the evidence of the existence of an extensive oil zone being considered satisfactory. A French company is to work the concession, with a capital of £200,000, and great results are expected. Precious stones have shown a distinct falling of in value—during January to the extent of Rs. 11,47,865, and for the ten months of more than Rs. 41 lakhs. Cotton goods all told are in defect, the chief decline being in white goods to the extent of Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs for the month and Rs. 107 3/4 lakhs for the longer period. Matches and stationery are less for the month, but much in excess for the whole period, so probably there is no method about the decline. Carriages and carts, which include motor-cars, show a steady increase, the total for the ten months being nearly Rs. 9 lakhs in excess of 1905 and Rs. 29 lakhs over 1904. For the local manufacture of glass there is still a grand opening, the value of imports to day being no less than Rs. 1,01,30,638, the figures showing a steady increase over previous years. The imports of E, Bengal and Assam were valued at Rs. 2,98,930 for January and Rs. 33,80,021 for the ten months, the export figures being Rs. 39,86,254 and Rs. 3,60,09,947 respectively.

Of the grand total of merchandise imports into India for the nine months ending on the 31st December last, the value being given as Rs. 80 crores, Europe contributes Rs. 66 crores, of which Rs. 53 crores stands at the credit of the United Kingdom. Exports for the same period are valued at Rs. 122 crores, Europe receiving Rs. 68 crores, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 33 1/4 crores. Asia takes Rs. 30 1/4 crores and America Rs. 14 1/2 crores. We received from Australia and New Zealand Rs. 46,81,723 worth of goods, giving them in exchange to the value of Rs. 2,30,16,006. The share of all countries both in exports and imports keeps a fairly steady, and at all events no one is shown to be gaining at the expense of the United Kingdom.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HILL—At Captain Falconer's, Egmore Castle, 3, Male Asylum Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. P. H. Hill, E. I. Railway, Shimalpur, of a son.

DEATHS.

PARKER—March 4, at Umballa, Alexander Patrick Thomas Parker, Accountant, M. W. S., aged 38 years.

PURTON—March 5, at St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, Helen Caroline, 2nd daughter of the late Rev. J. S. Purton, aged nearly 42 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water 10-3m., 10-53a.; Low water, 4-21m., 4-5a.

Meeting of Lodge Rising Star, presentation to Mr. K. R. Cama by H. E. Lord Lamington, Masonic Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Elysium Rink, Fancy Dress Skating Carnival.

Masonic Meeting.—The presentation of an address to Right Worshipful Brother K. R. Cama at the hands of H. E. Lord Lamington will take place at the Freemasons' Hall this evening at 6-30.

The All-India Hospital Assistants' Association.—"There was a meeting of the members of the Association on the 10th evening in the Police Hospital, Byculla. A paper on Plague and Inoculation was read by Mr. P. S. Ramachandrier and the discussion that followed was keen and lively on the "Value of Inoculation as the best Preventive of Plague,"

Students of the Anjuman-i-Islam.—A preliminary meeting in connection with the third social gathering of the past and present students and teachers of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School which is coming off on the 31st instant was held in the Anjuman Hall on Saturday last when Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee presided. After the accounts of last year were submitted, different working committees were appointed with a treasurer and two secretaries. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 14th Instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Riojun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 13th Instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 5 p.m. the same day.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	By the Seaside	Luschuntz
Trio	Boundelmonte	Pacini
Scene Ed Aria	L Assedi Di Alrem	Verdi
Selection	The Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Weiner Fraum	F Lehar
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam
Intermezzo	Anona	Grey

G. I. P. Goods Traffic Clearing.—The gradual collection of goods traffic on the G. I. P. had reached such a state that it was decided to have a clearance day on Sunday. Wari Bunder affords insufficient accommodation and until the Kalyan shunting yards are in working order these periodic delays to goods traffic must be expected. The sorting of traffic on Sunday in no way affected the passenger trains. Wagons were shunted into sidings along the line instead of being brought into Bombay and for a time the engines were engaged in clearing the yards. Then when this had been concluded the engines reversed the process and went back to find their waiting loads so that practically the whole of the traffic in the yards was changed during the twenty-four hours. The Kalyan yard will work in connection with the new Harbour line and thus there will be four main outlets so that congestion should become a thing of the past.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistree's letter, I shall thank you to give me space for a few lines on it. Granted that what he states is true, one does not see how the state of affairs of 36 years ago can be made to do duty to-day. Assuming, however, that what was true in the past is true at the present, the conclusion affects Mr. Harrison's party as well as Sir Pherozeshah's. The writer therefore cuts the throats of friends and foes alike, of which, perhaps, he was not aware when he dived into past records for arguments to help his cause. Of the past Justices against whom Mr. Knight wrote vehemently and the Citizens complained bitterly, Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta I fear was one; I belive he is one of the oldest Corporators. He has all along represented the Justices and Mr. Mistree's comments and extracts are a friend's bitter shafts. I would like to know who out of Mr. Harrison's 16, and who out of Sir Pherozeshah's 13, hail from the Justices of old. Whatever might be the past history of the Justices, it is true that on both sides range names of respectable Citizens, and we can only say that if one party predominated over the other at the recent election, it was the result of an expression of the opinion entertained by the majority of the Bench, manifesting itself in the election of 16 members to the new Corporation, To call hard names is to betray weakness, it argues a bad cause.

The pains taken by Mr. Harrison and others to infuse new blood into the Civil Body of Bombay is a move in the right direction. It is to be regretted that efforts are being made to drive away competition and thus discourage public spirit. Seldom, if ever, have the Citizens of Bombay, representing as they do, men of various creeds and nationalities, come forward with so much zeal to bear a share in Municipal affairs. But if public spirited men are to be vilified and misrepresented, the Body Corporate must stagnate for want of active new comers. Of course if the men now returned by the Justices prove unworthy of the trust reposed, at the next election they can be thrown out. The remedy is simple,—Yours etc,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay March 10.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excepts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th February.

Submitted the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1907-08.

The provisions of the Act relating to the Annual Estimates are contained in Sections 83, 84 and 85. The Chairman was assisted in preparing the Budget by the Finance and Establishment Committee, to which the name of the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, C. I. E., was added for the purpose. A draft of the Budget was duly circulated to this Committee, and was considered by them, item by item, at meetings held on 5th and 8th February.

A printed copy of the Budget, as passed by the Committee, was circulated to each Trustee on 14th February and has been in their hands for 10 clear days as required by Section 83 (2) of the Act.

The General Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 2,67,850, which is available to meet current Capital Expenditure, and under Capital Account, after making provision for a fresh loan of Rs. 30 lakhs, the closing balance to be carried forward to 1908-1909 amounts to Rs. 19,60.657.

It was resolved—

Resolution.—The Budget as framed by the Chairman with the assistance of the Finance and Establishment Committee, is sanctioned, and should be submitted to Government as required by Section 85 of the Act. A copy of the Budget should be sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation.

"The Jost Patent Radio Fan is without doubt the best portable fan on the market. And for the mofussil, where electric fans are not yet in vogue, it is just the very thing wanted. It is strongly made and very simple in its mechanism. There is nothing about it to go wrong. A paraffin lamp with a small flame will set it a going in half a minute and then its speed can be regulated by simply raising or lowering the flame. The motor is a small hot-air engine. The cost of working is about one anna (for kerosine oil) per 24 hours." Over 2000 fans have already been sold. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Patentees, C [illegible] and Co.

HIGH COURT.

A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE IN MAHIM.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit of Bejonji Edalji Soonavalla and another against Jehangir Edalji Soonavalla and the Advocate General of Bombay.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said this was an originating summons taken out by two of the three trustees of an indenture of settlement, dated 26th May 1880, against the third trustee and the Advocate General, asking for directions in respect of the charity established by the indenture. The summon was argued before his Lordship by Mr. Faleyar Khan for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate General for the second defendant, on Saturday last. After hearing counsel, his Lordship said he would record his answers to the questions in the originating summons, and give directions. His Lordship found that the questions were framed on the supposition that the suggestion made in the plaint to divert the charity to some other useful purpose would be accepted by the court, and if his Lordship merely recorded answers to questions, it might lead to confusion or misunderstanding in the future. His Lordship had thought it desirable, therefore, to write a judgment, explaining the directions he proposed to give, and then record his answers. It appeared from the statement in the plaint that the late Mr. Edalji Ruttonji Soonawalla, the father of the plaintiffs and the first defendant, previous to the date of the settlement, was possessed of a large piece of land at Mahim, and there was then in existence an "agbiary" or fire-temple situated on or near the land. It appeared that the "agbiary" was originally built by another Parsee, who, not being able to keep it up, made it over to Mr. Edalji. The latter, by the indenture mentioned above, dedicated his land, admeasuring about 16,027 square yards, for the maintenance and upkeep of the "agbiary." After Edalji's death, there seemed to have been quarrels amongst the members of the family; the "agbiary" was neglected; and it was stated that about fifteen years ago the building collapsed, and there seemed to have been no agiary even since. The present income of the land is about Rs. 600 a year gross. The second plaintiff took up the management of the land in 1902, and had kept accounts of the income of the land. It did not appear quite clear who received the income prior to that date. The settler's son, Framji, was said to have been in management for some time, but he was dead, and there was no account of the surplus income, if any. The Advocate General agreed with his Lordship that no useful purpose would be served now by trying to make Framji's heirs account for Framji's management. The first plaintiff and the first defendant did not desire to continue in their office of trustees any longer; and it was agreed that two other members of the settler's family, Cursetji Bejonji Soonawalla and Pestonje Framji Soonawalla, should be appointed trustees in their place. His Lordship directed that they be appointed trustees to act in conjunction with the second plaintiff, who was desirous of continuing in his office. His Lordship did not agree with the suggestion made in the plaint that the charity should be diverted into another channel. It was the settler's wish that the aghiary should be continued and maintained at the place where it existed. He desired to perpetuate the memory of his wife Soonabai, and directed that it should be designated Soonabai's aghiary at Mahim. It had not become impossible to give effect to the settler's wishes, nor did it appear to his Lordship to be established that an aghiary at Mahim would be of no use to the Parsee community residing at Mahim. The land was at present valued at between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000. The cost of rebuilding the aghiary was estimated at about Rs. 10,000. It was admitted that if the land was sold, the surplus, after deducting the cost of rebuilding the aghiary, if invested in Government paper and other authorised securities, would yield sufficient income to maintain the aghiary. Under the circumstances, the suggestion made in the plaint that this charity should be amalgamated with another also established by the settler, and now in abeyance, need not be considered. It seemed quite practicable to carry out the settler's wishes in respect of the Mahim aghiary and, on the summons, his Lordship gave the necessary directions. Cursetji Bejonji Soonawalla and Pestonji Framji Soonawalla should be appointed trustees in place of the retiring trustees. The trustees to retain about 1,000 square yards of land for the purpose of erecting an aghiary thereon; the rest of the lands would be sold at a time which may appear to them most suitable. Out of the sale proceeds, they should discharge the debt due to the Parsee priest mentioned in the plaint. The trustees should erect an aghiary on the land to be reserved for that purpose at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12,000; the balance to be invested in authorised securities, and the income used in maintaining the aghiary. The trustees should execute a declaration of trust after the same is approved by the Advocate General. His Lordship reserved to the trustees liberty in this suit to apply to the Judge in chambers for any further directions if occasion should arise and if further directions are required. His Lordship then recorded his answers to the questions in the summons on the lines indicated above. The costs of the plaintiff and the second defendant, taxed between attorney and client, to be paid out of the trust estate.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

A Valuable House in Dispute.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant Framji Mancherji Madon against the original defendants and respondents Travadi Chaganlal Mansukhram and three others for recovering possession of a valuable house situated in Kapadvanj. Mr. Modi with Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Ganpat Sadasiv Rao. The appellant is a Parsee resident of Bombay and respondent No. 1 is a Modh Brahmin permanently residing at Kapadvanj. The other respondents are Borahs and are alleged to be tenants of the house in dispute. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj who awarded possession of the house to the plaintiff and held that he had proved his right to the property; that the property belonged to Muhamadally and his brothers; that the predecessors in title of the plaintiff were in possession of the property within 12 years preceeding the suit; that the suit was not barred by Limitation; that the sale to defendant No. 1 and his predecessors was not bona-fide and with consideration; and that the suit was maintainable. The plaintiff succeeded in the Court of the first instance but failed in the District Court. He therefore appealed to the High Court. The case coming on for hearing, their Lordships remarked that the plaintiff's case admittedly must fail, if the purchase by Dosabhai in 1862 was a real purchase by him and not a *benami* transaction. The Judge of the lower appellate court came to the conclusion that Dosabhai was not a *benamidar*. Their Lordships remarked:—"The case has been placed before us very clearly by Mr. Modi on behalf of the plaintiff-appellant, and he has asked us to interfere with this decision in second appeal. But for this we must be satisfied that the learned Judge, in coming to the conclusion that Dosabhai did not purchase as *benamidar*, has arrived at a decision which was contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law."

In the circumstances of the case, it appeared to their Lordships impossible to come to that conclusion. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the lower appellate court with costs.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday, His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, disposed of the case in which Cursetji Jamsetji Bilin, jewellery broker and money-lender, sued Mrs. A. M. DeBorges to recover Rs. 1,632, being the moneys (including bonus and interest) lent and advanced to the defendant for financing a certain High Court suit. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant being represented by Mr. P. Godinho.

The facts of the case were that the defendant was guardian *ad litem* in a suit before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, which one Valles, then an articled clerk to Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, Solicitors, undertook to fight out. As the defendant was admittedly poor, Valles, who was her relation, undertook to finance the suit. When the suit came up in appeal, Valles obtained a loan from the plaintiff of Rs. 600, and subsequently received some further advances from him to meet the costs of the letters of administration and surety commission. The plaintiff alleged that these loans were made to the defendant, and that in the month of August, 1903, an adjustment was arrived at under which Rs. 1,200 were found due to the plaintiff. He further alleged that in this month the defendant undertook to give him a mortgage of the property in the suit. The plaintiff's allegations were denied by the defendant, who said that the loans, if any, were made to Valles, and that the plaintiff had no claim whatever against her. The dealings were between Valles and plaintiff, and there was no privity of contract so far as she was concerned. She also denied the alleged adjustment of the month of August, 1903, and stated that she had never agreed to give a mortgage of the property in question.

The Chief Judge in giving his judgment said he was satisfied that there were no dealings between plaintiff and defendant, and that the alleged loans were made to Valles. The evidence showed that Valles had recovered back the advances from the firm of Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir and had appropriated them to his own use. His trick was to put off plaintiff on one side and the defendant on the other without bringing the parties into personal contact. His Honour was satisfied of the truthfulness of the defendant's case from Mr. Sorabji Bapawala's evidence and that the defendant had never attended the solicitors' office until the terms of the consent decree were being negotiated for in the month of April, 1901. The suit was dismissed, the defendant being allowed Rs. 75 for costs.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY.

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XX.

The night was a very dark one. There was no moon, and the stars were blotted out by clouds, as silently as a shadow, a man followed by a small black dog crept down hedgerow after hedgerow across the country beyond Watford.

"Now, Rags, you'll have to behave yourself, and hold your tongue, or it will be the worse for you and me," muttered Roy, as he stopped for a moment beneath the shadow of a tree. "Things have gone all right so far, but we shall have to be careful now. Only let me get hold of it once more, and then we'll be off to the north, and liberty. And you won't be sorry, old man, I'm sure. You didn't care for being cooped up at Hoxton, or sitting at my feet in the gutter. You like the green fields and the open country as much as I do."

The dog had squatted down before him, and at the sound of his whispered words looked up at him as though he understood all he said.

Again the pair moved on as silently as before. It was evident they were making for some particular spot, and also that Roy was not quite sure of the best way of reaching it, for he kept stopping and endeavouring to make out the lay of the country though the gloom.

At length, climbing a gate they found themselves on a road.

"This surely must cross it somewhere," muttered Roy. "It's going in the right direction. We'll follow it, Rags." And walking on the grass at the side, they went on till footsteps were heard approaching. In an instant Roy had caught up the dog in his arms, and was cowering under the shadow of the tall thick hedge till the danger was past.

"As I expected we're all right," said Roy as the road ascended towards a bridge, the parapets of which had taken the place of the hedges. "Now then comes the worst part, we shall only have a chance of escape on one side instead of two. Never mind, I must have it. Come on Rags," and they scrambled through a fence, and found themselves on the towing path.

For some moments Roy hesitated, he did not know exactly whereabouts he was. When he had travelled this way on the previous occasion he had been hidden beneath the tarpaulins, and had had no chance of taking in his surroundings.

"It certainly wasn't here, I remember there were trees close by. We must try farther along," he said, and his dog keeping close at his heels, he walked as carefully as a cat on a wall crowned with broken glass, for the soil of the path was stony, and loose, and cut up by horse hoofs, and it was difficult to avoid making a scrunching noise.

He had proceeded in this way between a quarter and half a mile, passing several barges tied up to the bank, but deserted or else with their guardians asleep in the cuddies, when he was able to make out some landmarks that he thought he recognised. There was a white gate giving on to a lane leading from the towing path, and stooping down he was able to see that the ground beyond was all marked with hoofs. It was surly here that the horses had been detached and led away, on the night of his escape, and if so, the barge had been moored a little farther along.

He crept forward, fortunately the bank was unoccupied, there was nothing moored there that night. Ah, there was a shed he recognised, he could not be far off now.

He listened, but there was not a sound save the lapping of the water against the bank, and the sighing of the night breeze in the few small clumps of rushes. He had the place to himself, and going down on his hands and knees he crept along the side of the towing path away from the water. Here was a low stunted hedge crowning a rough bank as boundary, and it was by this that he crawled along, examining it as closely as he could in the feeble light. In this way he had covered a hundred yards or so when he stopped.

"Curious," he muttered, "I know it's here, somewhere, I must have missed it," and he commenced to crawl back again moving the tufts of grass, and peering into the bank as he went.

At length he came to a sudden halt as beneath a bunch of overhanging dock leaves a white stone showed faintly in the uncertain light.

"I knew it was here," he repeated as he grubbed at the earth with his fingers, Rags sitting by him and watching him intently, as though expecting a rabbit or rat to spring out.

He had dislodged a considerable quantity when in the hollow something grey was uncovered. It was a pocket handkerchief, knotted and stained.

He undid it, and turning over the contents transferred something to his pocket.

"That's all right," he muttered. "I don't care so much for the rest. But by Jove! it would be as well not to leave it in case anyone should find it. It's got my name on it. This one is better," and drawing a red and white printed handkerchief from his pocket he transferred the various articles from one to the other, and replaced it in the cavity, pressing back the earth, replacing the white stone, and lastly sweeping away what loose earth remained on the towing path, and pulling the dock leaves back into place.

While he had been thus engaged Rags had been sitting with his ears acock, listening intently, at last giving vent to the suspicion of a growl.

"Hush" whispered Roy, "it's nothing old man. Quiet."

The dog obeyed him, but it was clear he was very much on the alert, and heard some sound that had not reached his master's ears.

Roy had risen from his knees, and was standing gazing into the water.

"Is was just here I sank my things. Ten guineas worth of evening clothes lying in the mud," and he chuckled at the idea. "Well, you may as well go to them," and he picked up a big stone and knotting it into the handkerchief, threw it into the canal.

The sound of the splash had not died away when there was a sound of hurrying footsteps on the gravel of the towing path.

"By George! what an idiot I am. Come on, Rags we must not stay here," and he set off running in the opposite direction, leaving the path of the first gap and skirting along beneath the hedge.

His footsteps on the grass made no sound, and knew he was quite invisible from the canal, so he went slowly and listened.

"What are yer up to there? I seed yer, so it's no use yer hiding. Come out with yer."

There was a pause, the invitation not being accepted.

What was yer throwing in the water? Ye'd best own up, for I'll find out, if I have to run the canal dry."

Still only silence, and then Roy cought sight of a ray of light from a bullseye flickering through the hedge, and knew the speaker was one of the Hertfordshire County police.

He waited no longer, he had attained the object for which he had come, and the sooner he was out of the district the better.

There were still some hours before daylight, and he intended to go far. Since the first time he had fled through the night his appearance had altered considerably, still he would not go his old route, but strike out a new one farther west. It was his intention to make his way by degrees up into Scotland, and from there, if possible, to get away to Norway, but in the meantime, when he could hit on a safe means, to communicate his whereabouts to his friends in town, together with the reason for his sudden flight.

Letters he did not trust. They bore a postmark on them. Many a man had been caught through that. And furthermore he knew that he was no longer safe in or near London. He had noted that the house he had lodged in had been under observation, not always by the same man, but beneath one guise or another an eye had been kept on it for some days.

Therefore he had decided to go, and the decision once taken, he had carried it out promptly. That very night he left the house by the back way, and gaining the yard overlooking the canal, clambered on an empty barge which was moored just beneath the wall. He unfastened one of the mooring ropes, and the end swinging out, he and Rags found themselves drifting slowly across the water—away, until they were able to jump on land again, this time in the garden of an antimony maker. But their difficulties were by no means over. Kingsland and Dalston are not the same as the open country, and the Metropolitan police are eagle-eyed and ubiquitous.

Roy and his companion had got away from the house, but they were not out of danger yet. From the yard they scrambled over a low wall into a private garden, and watching their opportunity, from it emerged unnoticed into one of the many quiet roads that lead into the South-gate Road.

He had discarded the black patch, the scar, and the slow shuffling walk of a blind man, and went forward as an ordinary individual, save that one leg seem twisted slightly, and caused a decided limp.

He followed the more frequented streets, gradually making his way through the suburbs towards the north-west till he found himself in the road to Edgeware, along which he tramped till daylight warned him to take shelter in a copse in Canon Park, where he remained the whole day resting and sleeping. He had taken the precaution to bring food for himself and his dog, so that he had no occasion to go out into the open till the shades of night offered him protection once more.

The life he had been leading of late had hardened him and inured him to privations and fatigue, until he hardly felt them, while through them all he was upheld and cheered by the thought that what he suffered was for the sake of the woman he loved so dearly, and whom it was his one desire to shield from trouble and pain.

The following evening he went on again, and as he neared Watford he left the road, and taking to the fields worked round the town until he reached the point where the commencement of the chapter found him.

London was startled the next afternoon by the placards of the later editions of the evening papers containing the lines in big print:—

CUMBERLAND TERRACE TRAGEDY,
STARTLING DISCOVERY.

And in the various issues the following, with slight variations appeared:—

"During last night as P. C. Downs, of the Hertfordshire Constabulary, was patrolling the towing path of the Grand Junction Canal in the neighbourhood of Oashiobury Park, his suspicions were aroused by hearing faint sounds ahead of him close to the water, followed by a loud splash.

He searched the neighbourhood, but his efforts met with no success. Having marked the spot as nearly as he was able, he waited till daylight when he had that portion of the canal carefully dragged. For some time nothing was brought to the surface, until just as the attempt was about to be abandoned one of the hooks caught in something which on being brought to the shore proved to be a dress coat, having on the inside of the breast pocket a white linen label, with the name of the firm of makers, and below just discernible in ink which was almost washed out, the name "Roy Royston, Esq." and the date it was delivered to him. Spurred on by this success fresh efforts were made and again the drags caught something which turned out to be a pair of dress trousers and waistcoat, and finally a pocket handkerchief in which was wrapped a big stone, was brought to land, this having the name of Royston clearly written in marking-ink.

The whole of the articles have the appearance of having been in the water a considerable time. Our readers will remember that the man over whose head hangs the charge of murder on the Coroner's finding, made his escape on the confines of Regent's Park through which the canal runs, and it is possible that he made his way out of London by means of the towing path not leaving it until he reached the spot where the clothes were discovered. And this supposition is strengthened by the fact that a barge man whose vessel was moored there on the night in question, discovered next morning that some of his clothes had been abstracted from the cuddy, and a sovereign left on table in payment. The police have now a definite clue to work upon, and it is hoped that before many days the suspected person may be captured. But a considerable time has elapsed since the tragedy took place and the murderer has so far proved himself an adept in evading the law.

(*To be continued.*)

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Mr. G. D. Dwyer, District Board Engineer of Tanjore, retires on the 1st April, on a gratuity, after about twenty-seven years' service in four Districts of this Presidency. At a meeting of the District Board held on Saturday, an application for the post from Mr. H. P. O'Shaughnessy was considered. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is now in the temporary employment of the South Indian Railway, and has been engaged on the survey of the proposed line from Trichinopoly to Tirukoilur.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)
Insolvent Debtors' Court Matter for Judgment.

465-05—M B Chothia—Sewji Ruttonsey Thacker vs Jusi Cuverji Jivandas and Co Crs No 37—Madhavji K and Co—For dismissal under Rule 105.
145-07—Shamrao M and H—Nagindas Chabildas vs Gulabdas Atmaram and others
149-07—M B Chothia—Vallabhdas Rancherdas vs Agiaram Motiram and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

547-02—Payne and Co—Jethmilly Ramanand and another vs Rukherprasad Juggonath and others—Tyabji D and Co
457-06—Bicknell M and R—Rahimtoola Haji vs Dada Haji Ebrahim and another
699-06—Wadia G and Co—Messrs David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. vs Messrs Talati and Co—Ardeser H D and Co
793-06—Payne and Co—Bai Jiji vs Cowasji Jehangir Mody—Wadia G and Co
17-07—Matubhoy J and M—Goculbhai Mulchand the firm vs Messrs Talati and Co the firm—Ardeser H D and Co
84-07—Edg low G and W—Currimbhai Ebrahim and Co vs R & N Talati and Co—Ardeser H D and Co
92-07—Kanga and P—N C Macleod vs Damji Natha—Ardeser H D and Co
110-07—S J Judah—Kevla Dhana and Co the firm vs Dama Govindram and others in person
133-07 Captain and V Haji Noor Mahomed Cassim vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—Nann H and Co
146-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Framjee Hormusji Dajee vs Jethabhai Parpia the firm
156-07—Dapitary F and D—Abhashomed Goculdas vs Messrs Talati and Co the firm—Ardeser H D and Co

Undefended New Long Cause.

796-06—Crawford B and Co—Lipton Ltd vs Gopalji Maghji Super

For Judgment.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others Madhavji K and Co
376-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdullkader Alias Bala Miyabhai Kassam Ooranker and another vs Mariambibi widow and others Payne and Co

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

632-05—Mulla and M Sakharam Moolshet Khandekar vs Futtal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas & Co.

Commercial Cause.

115-06—Tyabji D & Co—Jeramdas Ganeshdas and others vs J C Galstaun—Crawford B & Co—Part heard

Long Cause.

548-05—Mirza and M—Giacomo Botton and another vs Ramlal Kapur and another—Tyabji D and Co
203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Bamprasad
399-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Esmail Munshi hitnis and M.
401-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kashi widow and others Thakurdas & Co.
3-06—Raghavaya B and N Pestonji Cowarji Ketanwalla vs Cursetji Cowasji Ketanwalla and others Sorabji and J (Trust Suit)
87-04—Kanga and P Sunderjee Danji vs Dahibai widow
465-06—Mirza and M—Pinjara Ismailbhai Jooma vs Syed Insaar and others—In person.
451-06—Unwalla and P—Thacker Kanji Jivraj vs Karimbhoy Mahomed Arsey Khairaj—M R Vakil.
622-03—Payne & Co—Shaik Esa bin Khalifa vs Hassan Oomar Jamal and others—Ardeser H D and Co
446-05—Raghavaya and B—Bai Tootoobai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Mulla and M
74-06—Smetham B and N—Rahimtoola Dossa vs Goolam Hoosein Bandiali Sonji Matubhoy J and M
96-06—Matubhoy J and M—Goolam Hoosein Bodali Sonji vs Rahimtoola Dossa and others Smetham B and N

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.
Reference for hearing

J. C. Bowen for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. & Co. for Claimants, Part heard

Commercial cause for trial of preliminary issue.

57-05—Wadia G & Co—Kadermull Bhuramull and another vs Surajmull Govindram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

150-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kesarvahu widow—Edgelow G and W
513-20-007-04—Mulla and M Ebrahimji Ardeser Cooper vs Maruf Mobanji Sorabji and J
122-06—Khunderao S and L—Vedabai vs Govribai widow—E J Billimoria.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

174-07—Little and Co—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and another vs Nowroji Sorabji Talati and Co and others
67-07—Bicknell M and R Khadabanda Rustom Irani vs Rustomji Sorabji Talati and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

366-01—Payne and Co—Morarji Canji and others vs Vaarji Ganji—Little and Co
453-06—Mansukhlal J and H—Munkoobai Alias Ganganbai widow vs Mukond Janardhan and another—Captain and V
504-05—Little and Co—Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Jugmohandas Variwandas—Payne and Co
582-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein—Crawford B and Co
483-06—Hiralal and P—Eknath Vishwanath and others vs Narayen Vishwanath and others—Sorabji and J
502-06—Dikshit D and S—Rao Bahr. Narayan Trimbak Vaidya vs Harischandra Sadasiv—Payne and Co
546-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow vs [illegible] Ardeser H D and Co
535-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nosey vs [illegible] Daver and others—Payne and Co
552-06—Captain and Co—Meghji Moolji and others vs Jadhavji Devcaram—Ardeser H D and Co
236-05—Payne and Co—Cooverji Ramji vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others—Madhavji and K
617-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and other—Madhavji and K
4-06—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswerbhai and others—Sorabji J and M
2-05—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswerbo and other—Matubhoy J and M
[illegible]-07—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Salley Mahomed Haji Ahmed [illegible] Mansoor M and K

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NOTIFICATION.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACCOUNTS.

MR. O. T. BARROW, Comptroller and Auditor General to the Government of India, has just issued an exhaustive report on the accounts of the Government for the past year, which, in anticipation of the Budget is instructive reading. In his first paragraph Mr. Barrow shows that in pursuance of the policy of providing annually for the improvement of the Army, the Budget made a provision of £2,439,900 for re-organisation in 1905-1906, including £961,300 for the re-armament of the Artillery with quick-firing guns of the newest and most efficient pattern, and the re-grant of the unspent balance of £333,300 of the allottment of 1904-1905. Provision for loss of revenue to the extent of £1,220,000 wss made on account of the further reduction of the salt tax, and of £151,000 for the remission of the famine cess, levied in certain provinces and of £47,000 for the improvement of postal facilities, and grants aggregating £1,077,000 were placed at the disposal of Local Governments for administrative purposes. Taking these special measures into account the Budget closed with an anticipated surplus of £903,800. During the year there was a general development of revenue in all important branches, except four, the most noteworthy improvement being in Railway traffic receipts. The actual expenditure was better by £1,017,700 and the net result was a surplus of £2,091,900,—an improvement of £1,188,100 over the Budget Estimate. The improvement noted under Railways—which may lead Government to a more liberal provision for Railway development in the coming Budget—is shown to have been the result of an increase in the receipts partly counterbalanced by an increase of expenditure. The increase in receipts was mainly due to additional mileage opened, to general development of traffic on the larger Railway systems and particularly to heavy pilgrim traffic on the East Indian Railway, and heavy traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway due to the celebration of a large number of Hindu marriages, the exodus from Rajputana owing to famine and large exports of grain, on the Bengal-Nagpur line due to the movement of food grains to the tracts affected by scarcity, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in connection with marriages and fairs and on account of improvement in coal, cotton and manganese traffic. An increase in expenditure was owing chiefly to heavy repairs and renewals of stock and permanent-way and to extensive traffic. All lines showed improved results, with the exception of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Burma Railways. Under irrigation there was a decrease in receipts, whilst considerable savings were effected in "Other Public Works." Army Services showed an improvement of £393,200 in the receipts and of a crore and a half of rupees in the expenditure.

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THE TRADE OF KARACHI. AT to-day's meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the report for the past year will be presented and members will have good reason for congratulating themselves on the steadily increasing trade of their port. The compiler of the report is able to show that the value of the total sea-borne trade of the Port for 1906—Exports, Imports, Foreign and Coastwise—amounted to Rs. 31,09,34,255, an advance of nearly a crore and a half upon the figures for 1905, and six crores above the average total trade of the previous five years. The total trade of the Port for the past ten years aggregated Rs. 31,09,34,255. Foreign trade records a net increase of Rs. 1,01,65,524, viz.: Imports increased by Rs. 1,34,77,496 and Exports decreased by Rs. 33,11,972; Coasting trade, that is trade with other Ports in India, shows an increase of Rs. 46,02,519; imports increased to the extent of Rs 36,46,601, and exports increased by Rs. 9,55,519. The exports of wheat in 1906 decreased by 217,651 tons in weight and Rs 1,75,94,714 in value, as compared with 1905 shipments to Europe being less by 239,313 tons and in value by Rs. 1,98,38,558. Exports Coastwise, on the other hand, increased by 21,662 tons and in value by Rs. 22,43,844. The figures concerning exports to Europe from Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi in 1906 show: Bombay, tons 30,550, Rs. 30,28,307; Calcutta, tons 6,295, Rs. 5,84,673; Karachi, tons 664,219, Rs. 6,01,10,884. The wheat season of 1906 was very similar to that of 1905. The crop was very large both in the Punjab and Sind, but foreign exports were curtailed owing to the shortage of food crops in Rajputana, Marwar United Provinces, Central India and Bengal which created a good demand for consumption in India. This kept up prices at a high level and induced speculators to store largely. The steadiness of the Indian markets coincided from August onwards with low prices at Home consequent upon large shipments from the other wheat producing countries, and export business from Karachi was practically at a standstill for the later months of the year. Exports of Cotton show a decrease of 20,691 bales in quantity and Rs. 76,31,187 in value. Shipments to Europe decreased by 64,786 bales and in value by Rs. 25,33,184. Coastwise there was a decrease of 55,905 bales and in value Rs. 51,48,003. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the crops in the Punjab were damaged to a great extent by boll-worm. Government are trying to find out some means for destroying this pest, but without success so far. The Egyptian cotton grown in Sind was sold very well at home and cultivation of this cotton has materially increased. Unfortunately, however, the Egyptian plants have been attacked by boll-worm and the yield per acre is reported to be much smaller than was anticipated. Quantities and values of most exports increased but under one or two headings trifling diminutions occurred. Imports of piece-goods and yarns showed a net decrease in value of Rs. 2,73,713 in 1906 as compared with the total for 1905. But imports of Indian manufactured goods show a further marked advance, owing to new mills and improved manipulation. Imports of European goods, though showing a falling off from the previous year, are a long way above the average, reflecting the general prosperity of the country. Imports of Sugar increased by 79,415 tons in weight and Rs. 1,13,44,008 in value—due to an abnormal demand in consequence of an almost total failure of the sugar-cane crops in the United Provinces and the Punjab—was helped by the generally low prices of sugar owing to abundant crops in beet producing countries. The Imports of Metals showed a decrease of 363 tons in weight, but an increase in value of Rs. 3,12,104. The decrease is due to the higher range of prices during the past year. The actual consumption of metals, however, was probably larger than in 1905, as stocks on the 1st January 1907 were considerably less than on the corresponding date of last year. Importations of kerosine oil increased by 1,989,339 gallons in quantity and Rs. 10,00,794 in value. Increased importation of coal and coke reflects an augmented demand consequent on a year of advancing trade and, in a smaller degree, the gradual diminution in the use of wood fuel which is now yearly becoming scarcer and dearer as the available supplies are being exhausted.

The appendices are of considerable interest to business people, for instance as to the congestion of trade. The Committee of the Chamber state that the necessity for the appraisement of goods at Keamari does not as a rule arise at the particular wish of the importer but is generally occasioned by the fact that the goods concerned cannot be conveniently dealt with in the Import Yard, and they are therefore of opinion that importers should not be called upon to pay overtime fees, and that the Customs staff should be sufficiently strong to attend to all work during office hours. It was also mentioned that the Committe considered that the present Customs staff is far from adequate and consequently delays in getting passes through the Customs Office and in the appraising of goods are frequent, and in many instances importers preferred to pay the overtime and gharry fees to have their goods expeditiously dealt with at Keamari. The Committee further emphasized the fact that the import trade of Karachi was steadily expanding, and was likely to continue to do so, and that so long as the Traiff Act is in force Government should take steps to put the Customs establishment on a footing which will enable it to deal with this expanding trade in an expeditious and satisfactory manner. In reply to the Bengal Chamber, the Karachi Committee stated that Customs duty was levied on shortages at Karachi but they would be pleased to join in the proposed representation to the Government of India. The Committee accordingly addressed the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, pointing out that the levy of Customs duty on shortages was indefensible in every respect and expressed the hope that the Government of India would be pleased to consider the question and bring all other Indian Ports into line with the practice of the Port of Calcutta. A reply was received to the effect that the Government of India regretted their inability to alter the decision already given in the matter, as relaxation of the orders might open the door to fraud and collusion with the object of avoiding the payment of duty.

The Chamber has refused to approve the levy of Octroi on Exports. As, however, it is levied under the sanction of Government, the Committee do not propose to take any action in the matter at present. The Chamber gave attention to the subject of the development of trade with Afghanistan via Chaman, and the Committee, in view of the visit to India of the Amir of Afghanistan, addressed the Government of India, Foreign Department, pointing out that the opportunity might be taken to place before His Highness the obvious advantages both to the traders of Afghanistan and of India of utilising the existing railway facilities at Chaman, which have up to the present been ignored. A reply was received to the effect that the question of the development of trade with Kandahar and particularly the opening to trade of the Chaman Railway Station have received and continue to receive the attention of the Government of India. A letter was addressed to the Amir on the subject on the 17th July last and doubtless His Majesty gave the subject some thought whilst visiting India. Numerous complaints were received by the Chamber throughout the year of the shortage of rolling stock at different stations on the North-Western Railway, for the transport of wheat, seeds and cotton to Karachi, which the Committee promptly dealt with by vigorous representations by wire and letter to the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Railway. The Hon'ble Mr. Finney, C. I. E., Manager, North-Western Railway, met the Committee of the Chamber in conference in June. The question of the scarcity of waggons and the carrying capacity of the North-Western Railway were discussed at length and particulars given of additions to rolling stock sanctioned and to be asked for. The Committee of the Chamber later on addressed the President of the Railway Board at considerable length regarding the carrying capacity of the North-Western Railway and its timely development to meet the increasing requirements of the trade of the Port. It is also recorded that the question of the shortage of rolling stock on the North-Western Railway was also raised in the House of Commons by Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., and Mr. T. Hart Davies, M. P. The Secretary of State gave particulars of the expenditure authorised for additional rolling stock on the North-Western Railway and promised that the matter should receive attention. Unfortunately the position is as bad as ever and strong complaints continue to be received of the inability of the North-Western Railway to promptly dispose of all the traffic offering fo Karachi.

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DEVELOPING MANCHURIA. THE American Vice Consul General at Mukden has prepared a lengthy report on the prospective industrial and commercial development of the South Eastern Shenking Province through which passes the rebuilt Japanese railway from that town to Antung. The line at present is of narrow gauge and even when worked to its utmost limit cannot affect the development of the country to any considerable extent and the standard guage railway, which is to be built over the same general course, will probably require the greater part of three years for completion. What will then result can only be guessed but the reports on the country give the highest hopes. nogqu East Shenking is said to be unusually rich in minerals. The mountains contain abundant deposits of coal, iron, copper, galena and gold, and all these have been worked for more or less time in the crudest manner by the Natives. The coal thus far unearthed has been found to be a superior grade of anthracite, and its utilisation only awaits capital and the means of bringing it to the market. One of the largest carboniferous beds yet discovered in this region, and till recently scarcely touched, lies near Penshihu (Henkeiko), an important station on the Antung-Mukden Railway. Its development on a somewhat extensive scale was first undertaken by the Chinese in the latter part of 1903, with the result that some fourteen pits were opened. There is another large bed of coal at Niutan, a short distance to the south-east, where about 1,000 coolies were formerly employed in digging, most of the output being sold to the Russians. Iron has been neglected because the crude methods employed did not give an adequate return and the greater part of the profit was swallowed up by heavy cost in transit. Most of the minerals are said to be present in large and paying quantities and their utilisation only awaits a cheaper and quicker outlet. Another industry of importance and possible expansion in this part of Manchuria is stock farming. While the conditions are not ideal, owing to the uneven seasonal distribution of rainfall and the hilly character of the country, yet they compare favourably with those in other parts of Manchuria, and the mountain sides could probably be more profitably employed as pastures for goats, sheep, and meat cattle than for agricultural purposes. At present, breeders are content with supplying merely their own wants; but the inauguration of transportation facilities, coupled with the proximity of the region to the seaboard, might encourage them to undertake this industry on a large scale and place south-eastern Shenking in the front rank as a purveyor of beef and mutton to Japan, China, and possibly the Philippines.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor intends making a lengthy trip, in the near future, to Aden and Socotra. He will probably sail in the R. I. M. S. Dufferin next week and will be joined by the Resident at Aden before proceeding to the island. A call will be made at Aden on the return journey.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Caledonia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 9 p.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delhi" left Hongkong at 1-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th March.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China", from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 11th instant.

CHAPTER XX of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way", by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

Mr. Bradly Birt having completed his period of Special Duty in the Bengal Secretariat, goes Home almost immediately.

AFTER no little trouble the new St. Peter's Church at Mazagon is taking shape and Lord Lamington has promised to lay the foundation stone on to-day. An address will be given by the Bishop of the Diocese during the service.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 34,560 maunds with an increase of Rs. 7,808 in the earnings.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 2nd March 1907, amounted to Rs. 9,100, being an increase of Rs. 5,771 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd March were Rs. 1,06129, being a decrease of Rs. 34.

A SINGULAR incident is related by the Kingston correspondent of the "Times." Kingston was recently startled by the ringing of the parish church bell, which is heard all over the city. Shortly after seven o'clock seven clear strokes sounded. Knowing that the bell-tower was leaning at an angle of 45 degrees, people gathered by hundreds. It was discovered that a Chinaman, believing that the Government was offering a reward of £50 to any one who could succeed in ringing the bell without causing the tower to fall, had, at great peril, ascended a long flight of twisted steps and rung the bell. When the Chinaman decended he was arrested. The nervous people were loth to accept the explanation, and remained on the spot.

THERE was a mild seismic disturbance in Colombo and the neighbourhood on the 3rd instant. The first shock came about 430 a.m., and the next about 8-30 a.m. In both cases, the feeling was that of a gentle movement travelling from east to west, says the *Times of Ceylon*, and lasting about two or three seconds. "It was accompanied by a rumbling noise like that of a passing steam roller. Of course, the local seismograph did not record the shock, as it was felt and heard, the vibrations being clearly too rapid for it. The local instrument is one of Professor Milne's seismographs, 'for,' as a brass plate upon it states, 'recording unfelt earth-tremors.' Unless the rate of vibration producing a sound is more than 30 per second, the human ear will not detect it. Hence, as the seismograph is set to respond to much slower vibrations, such rapid ones as the "ear can hear will not be recorded."

THE Surat Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be opened by the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I., on the 22nd of this month, and lectures and demonstrations by officers of the Agricultural Department on various agricultural subjects will take place during the ensuing week. Prizes will be awarded for agricultural produce, implements and cattle exhibited by cultivators. All cultivators who are exhibitors or have been selected from other districts to attend, will be admitted free. It is hoped by the originators of the show, which is held in connection with the Provincial Conference, that some cultivators will be sent from Sind. Such exhibitions are often of much value when attended by men of real intelligence and anxious to avail themselves of all possible improvements in agricultural methods.

THE Native Infantry Lines at Karachi are now very old and it is probable that new ones will have to be built before long. Why should not the Military authorities build them in the vicinity of the New Jail, a healthy open locality? (asks the *Sind Gazette*). Bungalows for the officers could also be situated in the same place, and Depot Lines handed over to the Municipality: this, and the site of the present Native Infantry Lines would afford accommodation for many Civil residents. It is a great pity the Mule Corps Lines were erected where they have been. The new bungalows for the subordinates of the Transport Department will relieve the demand for houses but little. The question is assuming alarming proportions and some solution will have to be arrived at. The increasing demand, of course, acts on the rents—the only relief is to provide more bungalows. Five years ago there were many vacant houses to be found, but now there is not a single one.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S EXHIBITION.

Remounts for India.

PROGRESS OF PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

° MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 25.

THE Governor-General and Lady Northcote have always taken a deep interest in all projects for the development of the arts and crafts of Australia, and under the auspices of Lady Northcote the first Australian exhibition of Women's Work is to be held in the Centennial Exhibition Building, Melbourne, in October or November next. Subsequently it is hoped that similar exhibitions will be held in Adelaide and other capital cities. The Queen has consented to become patroness of the exhibition, and Lady Northcote is president of the executive committee, while Lady Le Hunte is one of the vice-presidents. The work displayed will be produced by women engaged in every branch of industry, whether as professionals or amateurs. In this category will be included plain, fancy, and art needlework, millinery, dresses, laces, enamels, bookbinding, carved furniture, painting on china, together with such untilitarian commodities as jams, dried fruits, and preserves. During the absence of Lady Le Hunte in Europe, Lady Way is acting as vice-president of the South Australian executive, who are anxious that an exhibition should be held in Adelaide before the articles contributed towards the display by women in this State are sent to Melbourne. Lady Northcote tells me she has written to Lady Jenkins for help from Bombay.

ARMY REMOUNTS FOR INDIA.

In September last Colonel Goad, the Director-General of the Army Remount Department of India, suggested to the Indian Government that an officer should be deputed to visit Australia and New Zealand, and enquire into their possibilites as a source of supply for army remount purposes. The Government acted upon the recommendation and selected Colonel Goad himself for the mission. Colonel Goad arrived in Melbourne last week and will spend several months in investigating the state of Australian and New Zealand markets and in reporting on the resources of these countries in horses and mules. Special attention will be given to the proposal of the Queensland Government regarding the purchase of remounts for India direct from the breeders instead of from the dealers as at present.

In an interview, Colonel Goad said the present system of obtaining horses from Australian shippers who bought in Australian markets, acted admirably and it had been favourably reported upon by Lord Down's committee subsequent to the South African war. For the past three years Australia had supplied India with 3,000 horses per annum. Prior to that period the number required from Australia was 2,000 annually, but in future 2,500 per annum would be the probable average. The War Office had required the Indian remount service to be responsible for all information as to the supply of horses from the countries east of Suez, and it might happen, in case of war, that a special call would be made on the Australian market.

His object therefore was to ascertain to what extent Australia would be able to meet that demand. He expressed the hope that the various Australian Governments would give assistance to the breeders by keeping State-owned stallions, as was the practice in France, Germany, and Hungary. These stallions, he thought, might be put at the disposal of breeders at a small charge. Many differences of opinion existed as to how the best class of horse for military purposes should be bred. Colonel Goad said his experience was that in England they got the best horse by a blood stallion from a half-bred mare.

Until he enquires into the conditions in Australia, however, he declines to express an opinion on the question as to horse-breeding in Australia. The Indian climate is altogether unsuited to the breeding of heavy artillery horses, and it is for artillery purposes that Australian stock is used. The Indian country breed is suitable for cavalry and, as a result of his four years' experience in reorganising the remount service in India, Colonel Goad is hopeful that that country will shortly become independent of Persia and Arabia as sources of supply for this branch of the military forces Australia, however, he regards as a natural source of supply of the heavier breed of horses for the Indian service. Colonel Goad will remain in Victoria till the end of next month. He will then spend two months in New South Wales, and one month each in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand. He will visit the various horse breeding stations, and attend the big auction sales, not only to see the class of horse offered, but to estimate the proportion that is suitable for remount purposes

THE SOOTHSAYER AND THE POLICEMAN.

The good people of Broken Hill have been cheered in their dust and isolation by some pleasing proceedings in the local police court which go to show to what extent the subtlety of the Oriental mind can be perverted by a sense of humour and perhaps more generous diet. Meyer Sing was in the habit of consulting the Fates in the interests of confiding clients and his own. He was a fortune-teller aided in his craft by all the mysticism of the East, and that weird Asiatic lore which Europe never knew. He cut the cards, no doubt, and consulted the oracles expressed in samples of handwriting and hair. It is well known that the law and its agents, the police, have no respect for these things, and in due course a constable was told off to catch Meyer Singh at his trade. The plan seems to have been craftily laid, and the seer duly dealt with and bound over to receive no further inspirations, but before that climax was reached he got in some exceedingly fine professional work on his friend the policeman. He invoked the aid of phrenology to back up his occult science, and presently found himself in a position to assure his aggressor that this gentleman's bumps were so few and unimpressive as not to be conducive to intelligence or aptitude for work. The policeman was only fit, he said, to be a Government servant. Had Meyer Sing put that plea forward as an excuse for himself it would have been good Oriental subtlety. As a reflection on the policeman, it was mere humour and as such was deservedly punished. Yet a smart police-court lawyer might have quoted Conan Doyle's story of the man whose brain was partly extracted in South Africa, and who told the operating surgeon some years after in London that he never missed the grey matter, as he had found employment as a clerk in the War Office.

THE PLAGUE OUTBREAK.

Although the plague cases of the last few weeks reach so small a total that they fortunately do not indicate anything like the coming of an epidemic, they leave an uncomfortable feeling. It may be humanly impossible, as Dr. Ashburton Thompson thinks, to exterminate the rat, but it certainly is humanly possible to keep the rat population severely limited, and it is at once foolhardy and disgraceful to wait for a plague outbreak before discovering that one's premises have been converted into a rat cemetery. And while authorities should not hesitate to press their powers to the full in dealing with the situation, it remains true that their efforts will avail little unless backed by individual initiative. It is a short-sighted as well as a cruel policy to wait for a scare, which when it comes will entail extravagant expenditure and unavoidable loss. All modern buildings can be so kept that there is no inducement for rats to congregate about them; and they can be made rat-proof. Other structures that prove to be infested should receive no mercy. More particularly is it incumbent on large employers of labour to exercise the most stringent supervision over the condition in which their premises are kept. It is right, of course, to conserve individual interests as far as possible, but there is also a justice owing to the public, against whom an undue secrecy is little short of crime.

DEFECTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The ingenuity of architects is proverbial. Some days ago at Darlinghurst, Judge Backhouse expressed his inability to hear a witness, and even hinted that the courthouse was probably constructed in order that testimony couldn't be heard. Considering that mankind has been in the building trade for many years, it is singular that good acoustic properties are so seldom found in the very houses that require them most. Not to go beyond some Sydney halls whose very "raison d'etre" depends on their capacity for giving fair play to the human voice, the architects' ingenuity in erecting rooms which make easy hearing impossible is a model of talent. Although most callings have a tendency to advance as the years go by, so that the profession of to-day is far before that of yesterday, the same cannot be said of building. Strange that the old chaps who settled about the Levant so long ago should have made such strides in so many directions, even though their science was a bit shaky and their cosmogony fit for Bedlam.

FINGER-MARKS.

The criminal classes of the State are said to be naturally excited over the success of the finger-mark business. Scarcely a week goes by but some professional artist is convicted when he thought he'd destroyed every trace of evidence. In a moment of forgetfulness he'd put his hand on a door, a window-pane, and like, the written letters of those who dabble in treason he gave himself away. The result, of course, will be that men who make a living by breaking into houses will have to take to gloves for protection. It is not long since a notorious burglar in the insolence of his success not only wore gloves, but left the mark of his bare feet on a table. Then he lay down and laughed at his ingenuity and at the way he misled the police. His mirth subsided some hours afterwards, when he awoke to find a couple of police officers at his bedside. In his careless levity he had dropped on the floor of the house a handkerchief with his name in the corner. It is very seldom that house-breaking remains a paying game for any length of time.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Unmistakeable evidence of South Australia's enormous wheat yield this season is to be met with by anybody travelling through the agricultural areas of the State at the present time. Although one may be impressed by the figures of the statistician, there is nothing like the actual sight of the immense stacks of grain beside the various railway lines to bring one's mind vividly into contact with the concrete fact of the greatness of the agricultural wealth of the State. Starting, say, from Adelaide to go to Port Pirie via Terowie, the traveller meets his first surprise at Wasleys, where thousands of bags of grain are symmetrically stacked waiting for trucks. At other places the same sign of prosperity obtains, and when one reaches Petersburg the whole of one side of the railway line seems to be occupied by bags of wheat. It is the record delivery in this town, and a record sale was effected this week, when a firm purchased 9,000 bags in one lot. Thence down to the gulf there are mammoth stacks at almost every station and siding, and in many instances loaded teams are still increasing their bulk. At Port Pirie there are already seven large vessels loading wheat for foreign ports, and the next couple of months promise to keep the Railway Department busy.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The visit of the Premier and the Minister controlling the Northern Territory to Melbourne was productive of good results, and they returned this week with the consciousness of having advanced the vexed question of the disposal of the Territory towards the stage of satisfactory settlement. It is too early yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the agreement which was arrived at between Mr. Price and Mr. Deakin on behalf of the State and the Commonwealth, but at least it has been definitely ascertained what the Federal Government are prepared to give in return for the vast area and "the glorious possibilities" of the Territory. In the course of a long correspondence it was found impossible to arrive at finality in the negotiations, but the mouth-to-mouth discussion was speedily fruitful. Mr. Price has a skill in diplomacy which has stood him in good stead on several occasions, and which appears to have proved valuable in this instance. He has about him always an air of sincerity, and he has no reservations. "To speak the truth" was long ago said to be the most valuable attribute of an ambassador, and that attribute Mr. Price possesses. There will be ample time to discuss the details of the agreement, the general principles of which have been made known, for it will not be ratified until first the State Parliament and then the Federal Legislature have debated and confirmed it. If it is thought in the meanwhile that one side is giving too much or the other is getting too little there will be plenty of opportunities to talk on the subject, and there is no fear that South Australia will be hurried into any bargain which may not be acceptable to the majority of her people and their representatives.

CAST ON A BARREN ISLAND.

A remarkable story of seafaring adventure is contained in the experience of the three mariners who reached Melbourne in the early hours of February 14 after having crowded into the last ten weeks more stirring incidents than usually fall to the lot of a sailor in a lifetime. Captain Ree of the 127-ton Norwegian schooner Catherine, which was wrecked on Possession Island, one of the Crozet Group in the Indian Ocean, on December 4, was together with two members of his crew transhipped from the Dutch barque De Ruyter into the tug Alacrity, off Port Phillip Heads, and was safely landed at Williamstown at about 1-30 a.m. Captain Ree made it his first business to-day to call on the Norwegian Consul in order to make arrangements for sending relief to the 11 members of the crew remaining on the island. While having no anxiety as to their safety, as seals and sea birds abound on the island, and fresh water is plentiful, Captain Ree was anxious that some vessel bound from Australia for the Cape should call in at the island, and that he should travel on board her, in order to pilot her safely through the numerous reefs in American Bay, on the east coast of the island.

VICTORIAN POLITICS.

Mr. Prendergast, Leader of the State Labour Party, opened the Labour campaign at North Melbourne on Wednesday. He reviewed the legislation passed by the Bent Government, and claimed that all the beneficial measures were stolen from the Labour Party's programme. He spoke strongly in favour of elective Ministries, which he said, should be given a trial. They could not be worse than the present system. The Labour Party should be strongly supported, in order that the suffrage in Victoria should be brought in line with that of other States. He favoured the nationalisation of the drink traffic. He bitterly assailed those who had introduced the sectarian issue into politics.

A.

° [By Telegram to Perth.]

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LARNAGA, FEBRUARY 15.

On Tuesday, the 5th, His Excellency the High Commissioner opened the first session of the newly elected Legislative Council. The procedure followed the usual lines and occupied only about half an hour. The Election petitions are still before the Courts, and it remains to be seen whether any changes in the composition of the Council will be made as a result of the judicial proceedings.

In the course of his opening speech His Excellency said that the railway was receiving a very fair share of popular support, and that it was possible that before very long increased expansion might take place.

The important scheme for improving the landing arrangements at Larnaca, estimated to cost over twenty thousand pounds was outlined. It was stated that full approval had been obtained from the Home Government. The project for the improvement of the port of Papho was also discussed and an estimate for this work had been made, amounting to £12,500. This matter was at present being considered by the Legislative Council.

The Governor then mentioned that the salaries of certain officials were probably to be increased, and the Agricultural Department was to receive a considerable increase of subsidiary. In conclusion His Excellency held that the financial position of the country was improving and that it was at the present time in a sounder and fuller and more hopeful condition that ever during modern times.

FESTIVITIES IN NICOSIA.

The week preceding Lent was full of festivities. On the 6th and 7th over forty persons gave a representation of the "Geisha" in the Papadopoulos Theatre. The proceeds were over sixty pounds and will be devoted to the Island Hospital Fund.

THE visit of the King and Queen to Paris has broght a mass of begging letters to the British Embassy there. Some of the writers address themselves to "Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster." Many have put "Their Majesties the King and Queen of England," some "M. le Duc de Lancaster," and one was addressed "M. Edouard VII., Roi d'Angleterre et Duc de Lancaster."

THE OXFORD CHANCELLORHIP.

KEEN FIGHT WAGING.

Lord Curzon's Claims Widely Supported.

JUDGING BY INDIA.

LORD ROSEBERY'S STRANGE PLEA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Interest in the contest for the Chancellorship of Oxford University, which is the first open contest in living memory, is increasing daily.

The fight is now confined to Lord Rosebery and Lord Curzon. The election takes place on Thursday.

Lord Milner is supporting Lord Curzon and Sir Henry Seymour King has joined Lord Curzon's London Committee of wh.ch Lord Lansdowne is Chairman.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes an article emphasizing the superiority of Lord Curzon's claims. It urges Lord Rosebery to realize the hopelessness and ungenerosity of opposing Lord Curzon, and to withdraw from the contest.

The *Standard* publishes a letter from a "Balliol Man" who urges in favour of Lord Curzon the mark which he has left upon Indian Education and especially on the Universities. By taking the same interest in Oxford, says the writer, Lord Curzon would make the University's needs a matter of vivid public interest. Lord Curzon's services to Archæology in India also give promise of valuable services to the struggling department of Archæology at Oxford.

Lord Rosebery's Committee has issued an appeal emphasizing the non-political character of the contest. It urges that Lord Rosebery is the ideal candidate, and points out that for nearly a century the Chancellorship has been associated with the Office of Premier, thus constituting a tradition.

The appeal also criticises the circumstances of Lord Curzon's nomination.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Uneventful Cape to Cairo Journey.

SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Swiss Explorer, Bory, has arrived in Cairo after an uneventful Cape to Cairo journey. He states that he did not encounter a single wild beast. He praises the extraordinary advance made in civilisation in remote regions.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Paris has resumed her normal evening aspect. The theatres are open and newspapers are appearing.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Political Amnesty Question Again.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Socialists members of the Russian Duma are determined to force the Political Amnesty Question to an issue. The Moderates are already threatening a dissolution if the Socialists persist in their intransigeant attitude.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Success Assured.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The success of the Japanese Loan appears assured; a large percentage of the holders of the six per cent. stock are converting.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Will It Last ?

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The *Times*, in discussing the Persian Constitution, asks: "Will it last ?" and adds that the answer largely depends on the political capacity of the Persian people and their resolution to defend stoutly the wide rights and privileges they so quickly gained. Russia and England must wish well, in their own interests, to cause internal peace in Persia and recognise that the best prospect of internal peace lies in a friendly understanding between the Shah's reformers.

THE LIKIN QUESTION.

Foreign Consuls Demand Settlement.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Foreign Consuls are strongly protesting against the non-settlement of the Likin question.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Lord Penrhyn is dead.

The deaths are announced of Sir Thomas Hanbury, and Sir Daniel Dixon, M. P.

[Sir Thomas Hanbury, K. C. V. O., was created a Knight in 1901. He was the Founder of the Hanbury Botanical Institute at the Royal University, Genoa, President of the Civil Hospital, Ventimiglia and founder of the Museum Præhistoricum, near Mentone.

[The Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, was knighted in 1892. He was M. P. for North Befast since 1905, Mayor of Belfast in 1892, Lord Mayor in 1893, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, and 1906, High Sheriff in 1896, and Privy Councillor for Ireland.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia" with the English mails of 1st instant left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day.

EGYPTIAN HOME RULE QUESTION.

Fatal to the Country's Progress.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria has transmitted to Earl Grey a resolution expressing concern at the resolution of the Egyptian Assembly mentioned on the 5th, as fatal to the best interests of Egypt.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Japan Retaining Railway Guards.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A telegram from Mukden states that Japan is withdrawing all troops from Manchuria with the exception of-15,000 railway guards.

BULGARIAN LOAN.

32 Millions to be Raised.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Bulgarian Sobranye has adopted an extraordinary credit of thirty-two million francs after a prolonged secret discussion.

HINDU CONFERENCE.

Relief of Ryots and the Middle Class.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A grand Conference, convened at the instance of the *Bangabasi*, the premier Vernacular newspaper of Bengal, was held in the Editorial Hall of the *Bangabasi* Office to-day at 5-30 p.m. presided over by the Maharaja of Durbhanga. The Maharaja of Tagore, the Hon'ble Radhacharan Pal Jagendrachandra Ghose; Pabus Narendranath Sen; Lalit Mohan Singh, Rai of Chakdighiz; A Choudhuri; G. C. Bose; J. Ghosal; Rai Parbati Sankar; Moulvi Ertanali of Birbhum; Paudit Panchanan Tarkaratna and other Journalists, Citizens and Zemindars of the town were present.

It was proposed to concert measures, in consultation with the Bengal S. Association; the Bengal L. Association; the Behar L. Association and other Muffasil Associations for the conservation of grains and for controlling the market in order to give relief to the ryots and the middle classes. An influential Working Committee was formed with the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Tagore as Presidents and Messrs. G. C. Bose and A. Choudhuri as Joint Secretaries with the Proprietor of the *Sangabasi*, Barada Prasad Bose, as one of the Assistant Secretaries. It was resolved that a public meeting will be held soon in the furtherance of this object. The resolution was proposed by Narendranath Sen and seconded by the Hon'ble Radha Charan and Moulavi Erfanali.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Reports Greatly Exaggerated.

ALLEGED IMPLICATION OF ANTI-PARTITIONISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Conflicting accounts of the Comilla disturbances have been reduced to the following series:—Nawab Salimullah arrived from Dacca at Comilla on the 6th of March in order to hold counter meetings to that which were held previously by the anti-partitionists, when bricks were thrown at the Nawab's procession and brooms held up in derision which led to some disturbance; but that was no looting. Next evening the Nawab's Private Secretary was attacked while walking alone and severely beaten. And the evening following this, an unlicensed procession which paraded the streets of Comilla was fired upon by some unknown person and two shots fired in rapid succession killed a Mohamedan baker, in consequence of which the Military Police was reinforced and the Nawab enlisted the services of some Mahomedan gentlemen to keep the peace. But some disturbances again occurred during the night but on the 9th the place was quiet and the whole incident but for the murder of the Mohamedan baker would have been unimportant.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gokhale's Interpellation in Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will ask a series of questions relating to the recent Municipal Election in Bombay and Caucus at the next Meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

CIVIL POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Mr. Sleg who has been officiating as Inspector General of Agriculture in India has reverted to his substantive appointment of Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

On relief by Mr. Mollison, Mr. Rainey, who has been Acting Secretary of the Telegraph Committee goes on three months' leave in April on the close of the Committee's labours and Mr. Gubbay will continue to officiate as Under Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department.

CHEPAUK PALACE ON FIRE.

Suspected Incendiarism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

The Chepauk Palace, which was the ancient residence of the Nawabs of Arcot for many years and now used as the Board of Revenue Offices, is on fire. It is said to be the work of an incendiary.

THE P. and O. "Devanha," which brought General Prince Fushima from Japan and as far as Colombo on his journey to England to return the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Mikado, has arrived in harbour. The Prince Fushima's visit was early rendered interesting by the collision of the "Devanha" with the Japanese vessel "Shingu Maru" in the Japanese inland sea. The Japanese vessel caught fire, and the "Devanha" stood by, and rendered what assistance she could. The "Devanha" was able to leave, however, and she arrived at Kobe on the 15th February with three holes above the water-line and sea-bow twisted. She repaired in the Kawasaki Dock, and sailed the same afternoon, the Japanese and China mails not being delayed. A suggestion went round in Far Eastern waters that the collision was not entirely accidental the Japanese feeling chagrined that their Prince was carried by a P. and O. boat instead if by a Japanese Man-of-war. An inquiry will be held in due course at Kobe, when the Captain and officers of the "Devanha" will attend.

RANJITSINGHJI'S INSTALLATION.

DURBAR AT JAMNAGAR.

CITY EN FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 10.

The Installation Durbar will be held to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Jam's popularity having attracted a large number of Chiefs and persons of rank, it will be the most brilliant function of its kind ever known here. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, will perform the interesting ceremony of installing the Jam who will be presented with a sword and shield by his Highness the Rao of Cutch. This presentation is by way of recognition of the Jamship. Addresses are ready to be presented to the Jam Saheb who will receive them after the Installation Ceremony is completed.

After the Installation which takes place in a magnificent *shamiana* near Durbarghad, the new Jam will enter the palace and take over charge of "Jamdarkhana" and the formal Proclamation will be issued to the people.

The new Jam Saheb's popularity is so great that all his subjects turned out to see him every time that His Highness drove to the Station to receive the Rajas. Even about midnight when the Maharaja of Idar arrived, a very large concourse of people were collected on and about the Station. Jamnagar was astir all day, until midnight, the subjects listening to all kinds' of music which they have not heard for several months. Since the death of the late Jam Jassajimusic was forbidden in the State and the mourning only ended with the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji entering Jamnagar early this morning. There was a Guard of Honour and a band playing as the train steamed in.

The Railway and Telegraph authorities, in spite of additional hands, are unable to cope with the extra pressure of work.

POPULARITY OF THE BRITISH SELECTION.

That the British Government could not have decided the claim to the Navanagar *Gadi* in favour of a more popular Prince has been proved by the public demonstrations during the past three days. There was a cordial reception accorded him by his Jamnagar subjects, every part of the State signifying in one way or other the utmost pleasure with which the hearts of the people were filled on receiving the news that Prince Ranjit had now become Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji. The enthusiasm of the Jamnagar subjects knew no bounds.The new Jam himself could not have expected more than these tremendous ovations,and the hearty and cordial receptions that are being accorded him on his return to his native land after an absence of twenty long years. That this enthusiasm came from the heart naturally and spontaneously was manifest from the fact that there were no organised institution, no managers, no leaders, to inspire or arouse enthusiasm; there was no invitation and no circular; no intimation of any kind was at all necessary. The Jamnagaris were simply told that Ranjitsinghji was coming as their Jam and that was enough. They knew Ranjit, who was their new Jam; who was to be their ruler; and preparations were made individually and collectively to make public what their hearts contained. Old men, in spite of their infirmities, left their houses and forced their way through dense crowds—only to have a glimpse of Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji.

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 11.

His anxious subjects have in the new Jam a person in whom the British Government and Jamnagar have implicit confidence—such a popular Chief has been installed to the "Gadi" of Navanagar. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar, performed the necessary ceremonies this afternoon.

On the extensive grounds of the Durbargadh was erected a *shamiana* large enough to contain hundreds of representatives from Kathiawar and other parts of India. All the principal Chiefs were present, but those who could not attend were represented. The date for the Installation could not be definitely fixed until Saturday afternoon and everything had to be got ready in two days. Major Beale and the Dewan Saheb Mezentanji managed things most admirably. So cleverly were the whole arrangements made that all ended as smoothly and successfully as if they had months to deliberate over the subject.

After the necessary religious ceremonies, according to Hindu *shastras* were performed, the Durbar was held at 4 p. m. His Highness attired in a Jamnagri *poshak* looked a typical Jam Saheb with a brilliant display of jewels round his neck; a gold brocade *fofa* on the head, and a gold cloth round the waist—all combined to make his commanding stature an admirable figure. Except for the bright, sparkling eyes, his intelligent look and wonderful activity which was displayed in his every movement, this figure looked quite different from that of "Ranji" on the cricket field. But there were to be seen the same agility, nimbleness and the smiling features of old, and he returned the *salaams* and salutations of those in the streets and in the Durbar with the same grace and cordiality he had so often bestowed on the enthusiastic crowd which greeted him on a cricket field after a big score.

LATER.

The Durbar for the installation came off at 4 p. m., but the ceremony commenced at 6 p.m. Mr. Fitzgerald was received with ovation as he entered the Durbar Shamiana with His Highness the new Jam. All Kathiawar Chiefs were accommodated in silver chairs and the Agent in a gold one.

The Maharaja, Colonel Sir Partabsingh of Idar, and the Maharaja of Ulwar arrived later and were received by the Agent and Maharaja Ranjitsinghji. On account of the date being fixed only two days ago, the Maharajas of Cashmere and Bikaner and other distant places could not arrive in time to attend the Durbar; otherwise it would have been the grandest collection of Chiefs ever witnessed at one place on an occasion like this.

Amongst those present this afternoon were the Maharajahs of Idar, Ulwar, Junagadh, Bhownagar, Porebundar, Dharangadhra and Wankaner.

The Rao of Cutch arrived this morning at 2 o'clock by a Special, but could not remain on account of the death of his mother. His Highness therefore could not personally participate in the Installation Ceremony.

Mr. Fitzgerald in opening the ceremony made a few pertinent remarks which were much applauded.

NEW RESIDENT OF ODYWER.

Arrival at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 11.

The new Resident of Odywer arrived this evening by mail train the Minister and leading city nobles and officials, with the Resident and staff, were assembled on the station to receive him. He was introduced to all present on his arrival, which announced by the usual salute from the Red Hills Battery. He then drove to the Chudderghat Residency. He will take charge of his office from to-morrow.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

The Maratha Aikyechu Sabha of Bombay sent the following telegram to H. H. Maharaja of Baroda:—

"Maratha-Aikyechu Sabha Bombay heartily congratulates your Highness on your Silver Jubilee and prays for your long life and prosperity."

The following reply was received by the President from the Maharaja's Private Secretary:—

"In acknowledging your telegram of the 7th inst., I am directed by His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar to thank you for your congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the celebration of his Birthday and the Silver Jubilee of his Administration."

IT has been decided to hand over to the East Bengal State Railway the working of the Bengal Dooars Railway. The coming change will be welcome to tea planters to whom the capable working of this railway is very important.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON AT THE POLICE COURT.

Visit to Mazagon.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, visited the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning shortly after half-past eleven. As the Court Officials knew of his contemplated visit Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, received His Excellency at the entrance. His Excellency was first taken to the office rooms on the ground-floor, after which he was conducted to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court.

His Excellency approved of the arrangements in that Court, and thence proceeded to the Upper Court of Mr. Dastur on the first floor. Here His Excellency took a seat on the Bench with Mr. Dastur.

Mr. L. P. De Souza, Pleader, Senior Member of the Bar, in welcoming His Excellency on behalf of the Bar, offered him their warmest thanks for the honour he had done them by his presence there. He believed it was the first time that those Courts had been honoured by a visit from such an august personage as His Excellency, whose object in coming there was presumably to listen to their needs and grievances. Grievances, he was glad to say, they had none, as they had an ideal Magistrate in their Court. He would only bring to His Excellency's notice one fact and that was the great inconvenience caused to the public and the profession by the location of those Courts in that part of the city. Prisoners and witnesses had to be brought all the way from Mahim, Dadar, Parel and the outlying districts. Besides,those Courts were removed from the tram lines and railway stations. The profession had also to complain of the great inconvenience caused to them in having to come such a distance from their Chambers. It was impossible for them to attend the Esplanade and the Mazagon Courts on the same day. The building was also unsuited to be a Court-house. A City like Bombay should have a Court-house befitting its name. Mr. De Souza, in conclusion, thanked His Excellency once again.

His Excellency, replying to Mr. De Souza, thanked him for his kind expressions and the Bar for the reception accorded to him. He had not come to the Court on a formal official visit, nor was he prepared to receive an address. (Laughter). His object in coming there was to see how the work was done in the Courts. As to the inconveniences caused by the Court-house, His Excellency said he did not quite see that the complaint was well-founded as he thought that the building by its fine surroundings reminded one of a comfortable home. However, if the matter came officially before him, Government might consider it.

After watching the proceedings of the Court for about half-an-hour, His Excellency left.

LORD LAMINGTON AT A NATIVE WEDDING.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Sir Lawrance and Lady Jenkins, and others were present, on Sunday evening, at Madhaw Baug, on the occasion of the wedding of Narotumdas, grandson of Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, and son of Mr. Tulsidas Lullooobhoy Mody, for which very costly preparations had been made. Madhaw Baug was prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens, and was effectively illuminated. There were also present at the nautch party the Hon. Mr. E. H. M. Fulton, the Thakore of Limdi, the Chief of Miraj, and many representative Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan guests. A military Band played for the amusement of the guests. On His Excellency the Governor's arrival at Madhaw Baug, he was accorded a cordial reception by Sir and Lady Hurkisondas, and was escorted to the hall where the nautch party was given. Sir Hurkisondas received rich presents, in connection with the wedding of his grandson, from the Thakore of Limdi, the Chief of Miraj, and others. His Excellency the Governor and others were then treated to light refreshments, after which the Governor's party witnessed the ceremonies connected with the bridgroom's marriage procession. For that purpose, a platform had been erected in the compound of Madhaw Baug. Thence Lord Lamington, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, and others had a view of the image placed in the Laxmi-Narayan temple, which was decorated with jewellery worth about two lakhs of rupees. Sir Harkissondas placed in a rich silver casket a short history of the establishment of the temple of Shri Laxmi Narayen, and presented it to His Excellency the Governor who was graciously pleased to accept it. Lady Hurkissondas, Mrs. Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody, and Miss Hurkissondas were introduced to Lord Lamington and Lady Jenkins, and bouquets of flowers were presented to the guests. The marriage procession was then formed, and left for the bride's place. The European guests watched the spectacle with much interest, and then left Madhaw Baug.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Hearing of the Insolvency Petition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

At the Madras High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, the hearing of the Insolvency petition of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company was commenced, the proceedings being in the Sessions Court. Special arrangements were made to prevent overcrowding and to accommodate, as ear as possible, the creditors, of whom a large gathering was present.

The Official Assignee conducted the proceedings. Mr. C. F. Napier, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell appeared for Sir George Arbuthnot, Messrs. Branson and Branson watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. J. M. Young; Mr. Nugent Grant (instructed by Messrs. Short and Bewes) represented the trustees in the bankruptcy in England. Various creditors were represented by Mr. Chamier and other Counsel and Advocates. The Official Assignee, in opening proceedings, proposed to read the report prepared by him under Rule 70, which directed that at the hearing the Official Assignee should report to the Court the result of his interview with the insolvents and meeting of creditors, upon the conduct of the insolvents and upon all matters connected with the insolvency. He proposed also to refer to certain passages in the report of the chartereed Accountants; which was annexed to his report.

Mr. Napier said he would object to the reading certain portions of the accountants' report. He had special objection to the general conclusions arrived at.

Mr. Chrmier made an applicantion asking that the accountants be brought as witness to the court. His lordship agreed with the Official Assignee and proceeded to read the Report.

On our application by the creditors, who wanted time to inspect various documents connected with the insolvents' business and their books, his lordship adjourned the examination and cross-examination of the insolvents to the 25th instant, and issued a summons directing the attendance of the Chartered Accountants to give evidence.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Officer Commanding, Major Cuffe, went into Camp on Sunday night and the serious work of the training commenced yesterday morning. An early Parade was ordered and this commenced with an address by the O. C. to the troops on the subject of field-firing, the moral effect of concentrated fire on the enemy, even if it were not sufficient to dislodge them, being pointed out. Sections were then told off under the N. C. O's and field-firing commenced, the men advancing in extented order, Chatties fixed on stakes with a khaki background formed the objective, and though almost invisible from seven to eight hundred yards the firing was pronounced to be distinctly good.

The mounted work consisted of squadron drill under Lieut. Procter and was carried out with great keenness by all ranks. It is remarkable how well the members of the Corps succeed in entering into the spirit of the work when it is considered that the day is by no means a "stand easy" for them.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Meeting on the Ridge.

A MEETING was held last evening at the House on the Ridge in connection with the above Society, when there was a good attendance and the following ladies and gentlemen were present to support the Bishop of Bombay who presided. Mrs. H. E. E. Procter, Dr. Mackichan. Mrs. Lindsey Robertson, Miss Paxton, Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. MacBain, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Sassoon David, Canon Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Procter Watson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Laing, Mr. Procter, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

The Bishop in opening the meeting, said the meeting had been the subject of many vicissitudes. It had been fixed for the 4th of that month, but owing to the Amir postponing his departure, the meeting had to be postponed till that day. Mrs. Mackichan was to have been their hostess, but as she fell ill, Mrs H. E. E. Procter kindly consented to become their hostess in her stead. However they were glad to see Mrs Mackichan there that day. They were assembled in a most beautiful bungalow, but he felt sure that those present had come out of admiration for the cause rather than in admiration for the bungalow. There were several speakers to follow, but he would offer a few words on the subject before them. The Society for the Protection of Children was a large one in India doing good work, and it commenced nine years ago in Calcutta under the title under which we are now met. There were other centres of course and there were many opportunities for their work, but especially in respect to the children who are dedicated to the worship of the God Kandova. Some years ago the ladies and missionaries at Poona had their attention called to that particular and ghastly evil as it was being practised at Poona temples. The result of their indignation was that the society was started in Poona and they came to the help of many children in that district, who had been dedicated to a life of infamy and shame. Well, then, it occurred to him (the speaker) that they might combine and that a Bombay Society would be a great advantage. So Bombay and Poona were eventually joined. They wrote to Mr. Summers, of the Calcutta Society, and he was asked if he would come over to this side of India and help us. Mr. Summers came and gave some very interesting particulars of the work, and so the Society was began here, Bombay and Poona being associated, and becoming affiliated with other centres in India. Rules were drawn up and passed and then the difficulty had to be faced of affiliation. There were many difficulties, especially in the matter of finances. Of course, Indians in general were not unkind to their children, and their children were very happy, and amongst the Indians there were very few of those terrible cases which were so common at Home. They as English people had no ground to throw stones at the Indians. They compared most favourably with some classes in their own country. But he had had a great deal of experience of the Society in England, and he wanted just to say that what they particularly desired to attack in this country was the system of organised immorality, and to rescue some of those poor unfortunate children who were dedicated to a life of shame, and are thereby absolutely ruined for life. The idea of the Society was not particularly new even in Bombay, for as far back as 1898 the subject was taken up in Bombay. In that year a meeting of Bombay missionary ladies called attention to this very evil, and they decided that something should be done. That was not done immediately, but this is a result of their action and Bombay may fairly claim to be the parent Society, and the first effort in this direction—in a direction in the call of common humanity. It must be remembered that this is not a Church organisation nor a Christian organisation, but it was an organisation, undertaken in the broadest light, and the workers are giving them the most efficient help both there and in Poona. He would not like to say there is no element of religion about it at all, but the Society represents all that is best and purest and most humane in all religions. But the first thing is they must have money. They must also have proper offices, for it was a most difficult and delicate work, and it would require men of considerable knowledge and parts, and they could not expect to get such men without paying them properly. A man would of course be wanted for Poona, who would also be willing to work with them in Bombay.

The Bishop having further commended the work of the Society, Dr. (Mrs.) Gurubai Karmarkar said that she had been asked to say a few words as to how the immoralities came into existence, as regarded young women in India. Between the age of 6 and 12, the mother dedicated her first child to the God Khandoba, whose temple was at Jijuri; then her maternal vows were fulfilled. The girl was called a Murli. If not to Khandoba, the children were dedicated to the seven goddesses, who were supposed to be the seven sisters. If not married to Khandoba in his temple, the girls were married to his sword in the house of their parents. Compared to the lot of the girls, the lot of the boys was bearable. But all the same, the generation descended from them was designated as "Kadu Vel" or "bitter creeper." People of the Mahar caste could redeem their lot by giving a caste-dinner, and be absolved from their sins; but the lot of children born under the circumstances already detailed, was absolutely unredeemable: they must be held to be living a life of degradation and vice. In a school in Belgaum there were a number of childrea under the charge of the speaker; but she was obliged to expel girls of the Murli class because respectable people had threatened to take away their children if the others were allowed to remain.

Miss Paxton who followed, detailed her own experiences as regarded her observations of these children, and she hoped they would be saved by the Society from the baneful influences which led them to lives of shame and disgrace. Such rescues would be held to be the best work performed by the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that the subject was of very great importance; in fact, the question of protection of children covered a much wider area than the one of "Murli" did, which formed perhaps an ignoble part of the whole. As regarded law, it was not wanting in its provisions; as regarded the Courts of Justice, whenever such cases were proved, they gave the severest punishment which could be given; it was agencies like that Society which were really wanting. The Penal Code had gone as far as legislation could go. He did not want to scare away any mill-owners, who might be present in the meeting, by stating that the operations of the Society would be extended to the young operatives in their factories, and thus deprive the Society of the pecuniary benefit it would get from them; but he would draw the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that during the absence of the parents to work in the factories, the babies left at home were drugged with opium to lull them to sleep.

The Lord Bishop called upon Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, the Secretary and Treasurer, who said the balance in his hand amounted to Rs. 519 only; were more funds forthcoming, greater good would doubtless be done.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan made a stirring appeal to the assembly to subscribe funds in order to enable them to carry out the objects of the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie followed.

Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding over the meeting. This was passed amidst applause.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, enrolled themselves as life-members of the Society.

AMENDING THE TRAMWAYS ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council move. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—The object of this Bill is to give legislative sanction to two changes incidental to the substitution of electric for horse power on the Bombay tramways. It is proposed by clause 2 of the Bill to legalize the first change which is the substitution for the present cars of slightly wilder and more convenient electric cars. It is proposed by clause 3 of the Bill to legalize the second change, that is, the greater and more convenient speed of electric cars which, it is believed, can safely be permitted in certain part of the town.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIVE INDIAN FORCES.

(FORM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT,)

The announcement in a recent issue of the *London Gazette* that the His Majesty has bestowed Commissions in his "Native Indian Land Forces" upon three more members of the Imperial Cadet Corps brings into renewed prominence a very difficult question which until about five years ago was always carefully avoided by Indian administrators. Not that the proposal to employ natives of India in the higher ranks of the Army had never before that time been put forward. It had on the contrary been made more than once, and it had found more than one advocate of importance and experience. But on all these previous occasions it never passed beyond the stage discussion; the opposition to the measure was sufficiently strong to stifle it before it could be put to the test of actual trial. Possibbly even those who, like the late Sir George Chesney, openly expressed their belief in its expediency were not entirely sorry to find that their opinions did not prevail. On all sides it was felt that, although a certain amount of hardship might be involved in denying to Indians the possibility of an extended military career, yet the difficulties and dangers attendant upon an opposite course would certainly be great, while its advantage were by no means so assured. It was out of the question that the measure should be tested experimentally, as was suggested by Sir George Chesney in his "Indian Polity"; once put into practice the system of giving the King's commission to native gentlemen must be adhered to; to draw back after it had been initiated would give more offence and be more harmful than to maintain the old policy of complete denial.

It needed a man of Lord Curzon's determination, and of his great influence with the authorities at Home to bring about a reversal of the policy of a hundred and fifty years, to overcome the prejudices of the India Council, and to persuade the Secretary of State to cross the Rubicon which definitely separated the dead level of the past from the uncertain realm of doubts and fears which the future presented. Whether Lord George Hamilton realised when he secured His Majesty's assent to the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps how grave was the step which he was taking something more than doubtful. Certainly when the inauguration of that scheme was made public in India no word or hint suggested that the youths whom it was proposed to train in the corps would have an opportunity of obtaining a reward for their labours in the receipt of the commissions, so long withheld from, so long coveted by their order. It is probable too that if any such hint was included in Lord Curzon's advocacy of his favourite scheme it took the form merely of a suggestion as to the possibilities of the future, and in no way indicated that the establishment of the Cadet Corps practically committed the Government of India to the more important step. Nevertheless it is not an exaggeration to say that this was the case. However careful the Viceroy may have been not to put that fact into words it is perfectly certain that the Chiefs and Princes of India read in the invitation to send their sons into the Cadet Corps an implication that the corollary of such a military training must be the offer of commissions in the British Army.

Had not the result proved that they were correct in their anticipations it is probable that their disappointment would have been indicated by a failure in their support of and influence in the corps. Even now it is no secret that the strictly limited number of commissions that have been bestowed upon Imperial Cadets has hardly succeeded in satisfying the hopes and wishes of the young men themselves, or, it may safely be assumed, those of their relatives. Yet the foct remains that the old, carefully observed rule has been broken through, and that a beginning of a new system has been made. Four young men of the Imperial Cadet Corps received the King's commission a year or so ago, and four others have now obtained the same coveted distinction.

The question then arises what is to be done with these officers in the future? Of the four first, two are now employed with Imperial Service Troops and two are attached to the personal staff of two General Officers. Presumably the four who have just been commissioned will be similarly employed, and the difficulty will thus be overcome for the moment. But for several reasons such a solution cannot be regarded as permanent. These eight young men have doubtless been selected with great care as the most promising amongst some forty Imperial Cadets. If they are worth anything at all we may fairly credit them with a certain amount of ambition. It is hardly reasonable to suppose then that Officers so trained so selected, and endowed with such natural characteristics, will be content to pass their lives either with Imperial Service Troops, a position to which they might have attained without the somewhat arduous training of the Cadet Corps, or in the semi-ornamental sinecure of an extra *aide-de-camp* to a General Officer commanding a Division. As they get older they will want advancement, responsibility, command, and how are these to be given to them? There are many secretarial posts which it may be suggested would be suitably filled by such officers, but is it certain that they would be willing to be relegated to these? The profession of arms which to an Indian gentleman of birth is the only calling worth pursuing, is not represented to his mind by six or seven hours' office work daily. He yearns for a seat on a horse rather than on an office stool, and it is very questionable whether he would be ready to accept the latter as a substitute for the first.

Once more then, where is the right employment to be found for him? It is unfortunately undeniable that however much we may regret the fact, the relations between the British soldiery and the natives of India have not yet reached so satisfactory a state that representatives of the latter could be placed in positions of authority over the former without serious danger of complications and disturbances. Unfortunately, too it is equally certain that in view of the classes from which the rank and file of the British army are recruited, it is vain to hope that for a very long time to come private soldiers will be educated up to a more desirable height of cosmopolitanism. Some people may even be of opinion that such an advance could only be made by the removal of certain national characteristics which have not been without their value in the past in securing the world-wide success of our race. Furthermore it must be added that the same characteristics are equally prominent—if not more so—in the ranks of society from which our officers are drawn, and combine with certain other difficulties to render undesirable the posting of the native-born officers in question to regimental appointments even in our Indian army. Those who find arguments to the contrary in the employment of natives in the Indian Civil Service must be blind to the great difference which exists between the disciplinary relations amongst Civil servants and those amongst officers of the army.

It seems to the writer that it is not too much to assert that to employ Indians in the regimental posts now held by British officers exclusively would seriously prejudice the recruitment of officers for the native army. This assertion may however be modified by one suggestion, which perhaps contains a partial solution of the difficult problem with which we have been dealing. If certain regiments were selected to be officered entirely by natives of India, and if all subsequent appointments to such regiments were made, as vacancies might occur, from the Imperial Cadet Corps, the British element would in course of time be entirely eliminated from them, and many of the objections which now exist to offering a regimental career to Indian gentlemen would disappear. How far regiments so officered would maintain their efficiency it is impossible to say, and it is only harmful to conjecture. The experiment would at least be an instructive one and would at the worst do but little harm. Any plan is worth trying which offers a reasonable prospect of escape from the "impasse" in which we have been landed by the formation the Imperial Cadet Corps. —*C. and M. Gazette.*

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir J. Hewett on Arts and Industries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 11.

Sir John Hewett speaking at Muzaffarnagar, said he was hopeful that a good deal might be done to improve sugarcane industry in the United Provinces. The Director of Agriculture has been engaged some time on the improvement of the appliances for manufacturing sugar. Muhammad Hadi, the Assistant Director, succeeded in solving the problem of an easy and effective method of manufacture. Mr. Moreland proposes to place the information he has collected before the approaching Industrial Conference at Allahabad.

Sir John Hewett also said he sympathised with the desire to revive and encourage arts and industries in the United Provinces. The problem of devising means by which the State could aid in resuscitating and importing new vigour into these arts and industries was one of great interest to Government; and in connection with it, the question of how it was possible to give instruction in schools about the detail of such arts and industries would have to be considered. The difficulty was that whilst everyone agreed that technical instruction of some kind was required greatly, opinion as to what form it should take and the manner in which it should be given are questions which would receive his best attention.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Election of Three Trustees.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit presiding, in place of Dr A. G. Viegas, the President, who did not preside because of his candidature as one of the three Trustees for the City Improvement Board to represent the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. S. Katrak, the Municipal Auditor, which stated that it would not be possible for him to continue as Municipal Auditor after the 31st instant.

On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, it was resolved to record the letter from Mr. Katrak; to appoint Mr. Bhaishanker B. Desai, Municipal Auditor for 1907-08 on a remuneration of Rs. 5,000; to appoint Mr. H. S Katrak, an auditor on the same remuneration subject to the assent of the Accountant General having been obtained to the arrangements on the understanding that when the new auditor had been selected and appointed by the Corporation, Mr. Katrak would vacate his position; to appoint a Committee to invite applications by advertisements for the post of the Municipal auditor and in consultation with the Commissioner to enquire into the qualifications of the applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the most eligible candidate or candidates.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, which stated that in accordance with Section 12 (3) of Act IV of 1898, the term of office of the following gentlemen as Trustees on the Improvement Trust Board would expire on the 31st instant:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha.

It was resolved to record the letter and to proceed with the work of recording the votes for the election.

The following is the list of candidates as proposed and seconded:—

Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), L.C.E. (Bombay), Bar.-at-Law, proposed by Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L. M., proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L. M., proposed by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M. proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, seconded by Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji; Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, seconded by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Fetit; Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, proposed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey; Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. & S., proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, K. C. I. E. seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt; Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. & S., proposed by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas; Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, proposed by Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt., seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji.

Dr. Sukhia drew the Corporation's attention to the section under which the election was to be made. He said that under that section, the two of the candidates Dr. Viegas and Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia ceased to be Trustees as they were not returned up-to-date as candidates of the new Corporation. Those two gentlemen should not consider themselves members of the new Corporation, except that they might be knowing or might be in confidence with the Government (laughter) and were expecting that they would be nominated by Government as their nominees. The present appointment of representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Board, would be for the next two years to come, which would commence from the first of April next. Therefore, it would be a serious injuries to the other members of the Corporation to allow these two gentlemen to contest for the election, in face of the facts that the present Corporation of which only they were the members, was to exist only up to the 31st of March. It was almost certain that those two gentlemen were not returned for the new Corporation, either by the ratepayers' election or by the Justices' election, and therefore they had no right or reason to think they were members of the new Corporation. In conclusion, the speaker asked the Chairman's rulling on the point.

The Chairman said he thought the Corporation was perfectly in order, because at present Dr. Viegas and Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia were members of the Corporation and therefore they could legitimately contest the election. If those two gentlemen were not returned in the new Corporation, their vacancies on the Improvement Trust Board would be filled up by another election. On the previous occasion a similar point had been raised by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama about Dr. A. G. Viegas, who was then in a similar situation as now (laughter), and it was ruled by the other President that Dr. Viegas could contest the election.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's proposition was then carried and the work of recording and scrutinizing the votes for the election was proceeded with.

Dr. Sukhia desired to know of the Chairman if he could give two and a half of his votes to one of the three candidates, and one-quarter to each of the remaining two candidates. (Laughter.)

The President did not entertain the idea of giving votes to candidates in fraction.

The following was the result of the election as declared by the scrutinizers:—

	Votes.
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	54
Mr. D. E. Wacha	43
Dr. A. G. Viegas	35
Mr. Baptista	30
Mr. J. A. Wadia	27

The first three candidates were declared duly elected to represent the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust Board.

STREET IMPROVEMENT LOAN.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla moved that the letter from the Commissioner *re* proposals for the raising of a Street Improvement Loan be recorded and that the Commissioner be authorised to make an application to Government for sanctioning the raising of a sixty years' loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the purpose of street improvements.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla said he took it that the amount they were fixing then need not necessarily be raised at once, but by authorised instalments in such amounts as might be found necessary from time to time. It was necessary that the Corporation should get the Government to accept the principle that the amounts required for street improvements should not be charged beyond a certain sum and that the duration of the loan should be sixty years. The Government had granted to the City Improvement Trust, a loan for street improvements of a duration of sixty years, and the Corporation too should have, in future, loans of a similar duration, in face of the fact that their applications for loans were identical with those of the City Improvement Trust, *viz.*, the improvement of streets. If the Corporation could be allowed loans of a duration of sixty years, their liabilities would be spread over a considerable long period than under ordinary circumstances.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey seconded the proposition, which was carried.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the manufacture of ice in the city.

On this subject the Health Officer and the Municipal Analyst had made lengthy reports.

The following is an extract from the Health Officer's report on the subject:—

There is nothing objectionable in the actual mechanical processes by which ice is manufactured in the City. A part, however, of the business of the production and handling of the ice is not conducted with proper regard to cleanliness, and to the defects in this respect it is necessary that I should refer in detail.

As the tanks are of large size, their wooden covers are divided up into pieces sufficiently small to admit of easy removal and replacement by hand. The workpeople have to pass over these covers in going from one tank to another, and the covers are consequently dirtied by the feet of the workpeople; and as there are interstices between the several covers and between the individual boards of which they are composed, dirt is apt to fall into the ice cells or cans both when the workmen are walking on the covers and also when the covers are being lifted up for removal or replacement. Moreover, in the factories worked on the Cell System the removal of ice from the central cells of the tank cannot be readily effected unless the workmen stand on the hollow partitions between the cells, and this is obviously another potential source of pollution. It is true that after the Ice has been removed and before ice making is again started, the cans and, in factories on the Cell System, the whole interior of the tank including the cells and the walls between them, are washed and cleaned with water, but the cleansing process is not the always satisfactorily accomplished, for one occasions particles of sawdust are found in the blocks of ice sold to the public. This sawdust, it may safely be assumed, had previously been attached to the dirty sole of some workman's foot along with other filth perhaps more objectionable nature. Now, if sawdust can gain access to the interior of a block of ice through the water used for freezing micro-organisms will also be able to do so and will, infect the ice, or it is well known that freezing will not kill disease germs and that ice made from water is contaminated will also be contaminated. In the majority of cases the Purity of a block of ice would not, I think, be permanently affected by filth falling on its surface, as the filth would be removed by the melting of the ice and by the washing the ice would undergo before reaching the consumer; this view of the matter is confirmed by the results of bacteriological experiments which the Municipal Analyst has kindly carried out at my request. I append a copy of Dr. Ghadially's interesting report from which it will be seen that, under the conditions specified by him, cholera vibrios implanted on the surface of a block of ice do not tend to penetrate the block, that they gradually disappear from the surface owing to the melting of the ice, and that they can be quickly and completely removed by washing the ice with clean water.

It was resolved to refer the report to the Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the expediency of providing a cold storage accommodotion at the A. C. Market.

PRIVATE VS. MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADES.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation from the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, submitting the following resolutions passed at an extra ordinary general meeting of the Association:—

"(1) That the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be drawn to the conduct of the Municipal Fire Brigade Department at the fire in Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market on the night of the 29th October 1906, in not rendering the assistance which they ought to have render towards the extinction of fire and in remaining careless and negligent in the performance of their duties for a considerable time and otherwise wasting precious time in dispute and squabbles with the Fire Brigade Staff of the owner of the Market.

2. That the attention of the Corporation be also invited to the question whether the Municipal Fire Brigade Department has any authority from the Corporation or otherwise to prevent by force or with the assistance of the Police, other persons from continuing the measure taken by them for the extinguishment of the fire before the arrival of the Municipal Fire-Engines and Brigade, side by side with the Municipal Brigade."

The following was the letter to the Commissioner from the Acting Cheif Officer, Fire Brigade on the same subject:—

"I have honour to report that at the Fire which occurred at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Shaikh Memon Street on the night of the 29th instant the work of the Brigade was greatly impeded by the conduct of the private Fire Brigade Staff and Peons of the Market who assaulted a Police Officer and several of the Brigade Firemen. Four persons were arrested by the Police. Several requests were made to them to shut down their water of the private appliances (as considerable damage was being caused by them) and allow the Brigade to do their work and not to interfere but all persuation was of no avail and I eventually had to stop work for several minutes until the arrest of those committing the assault against the Police and Fire Brigade Staff when the work of the Brigade was continued. Owing to this disturbance the Brigade was kept on duty much longer than would otherwise have been."

The matter was productive of considerable discussion, which was eventually resolved to be referred to a Committee.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS.

A letter to the Corporation from the Honorary Secretary of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay, forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Association regarding the futility of the medical inspection of passengers travelling by coasting steamers in the Bombay Docks, was next considered."

The letter, and the resolution have already been published.

"It was resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra seconded by Dr. D. B. P. Master that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would be good enough to submit his remarks thereon to the Corporation through the Standing Committee at a very early date.

The Corporation stands adjourned till Thursday next.

THE DHARAMPUR—PALITANA MARRIAGE.

Festivities in connection with the marriage of Prince Fijeydevji, heir-apparent of the Dharampur State with Kunvarni Shri Majirajba (the only sister of Prince Vijaysinhji of Palitana) have been proceeding since the 4th instant.

On Saturday last the marriage ceremony was performed, at about 9 p. m. Prince Vijaydevji left his temporary residence "Somerset House" and came in procession to Cumballa Hill, where an evening party was given at which several of the leading European and native residents of Bombay were present, including His Excellency the Governor and several guests from the State of Kathiawar and Gujerat.

Prince Vijaysinhji proceeded in procession from his residence at Cumballa Hill, accompanied by the Young Nawab of Sachin, Prince Lakhdhirsinhji of Morvi, Prince Bhowsinhji of Syla, and several others, including the several European and native residents who arrived at Cumballa Hill in time. At the corner of Napean Sea Road Prince Vijaysinhji met the Bridegroom elect, and returned to his residence.

At 10 p. m. precisely His Excellency the Governor arrived and was received by Prince Vijayasinhji, the Nawab of Sachin, Prince Lakhdhirjie of Morvi, Prince Lakhajiraj, the minor Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and several others. His Excellency was conducted to the Mandap which was gorgeously decorated. The floral decorations of the Mandap were carried out by the well-known Hindu florist, Mr. Ranchoddas. After conversing with the Bridegroom an adjournment was made to the refreshment stalls, where His Excellency cut the cake which was supplied by Messrs. Mongini Brothers, and was tastefully decorated and also bore the Prince's Monogram.

For the entertainment of the guests there was a party of nautch girls and a conjuring performance by Professor Manilal

His Excellency was apparently very interested in the evening's entertainment as he also attended the ceremony of "Dayaja" on Sunday morning at Cumballa Hill, and was photographed together with his hosts and other Princes. Sir Hamilton Fraser, who accompanied His Excellency, was also in the group.

The catering arrangements were in charge of Shaikh Ameen Shaikh Ismail and the arrangements for the guests were looked after by Sheith Oosman Jamal.

The ceremonies will terminate with the departure of the Bride and Bridegroom for Dharampur by a Special at noon to-morrow.

To-night Prince Vijaydevji will give an Evening Party on behalf of the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur at "Somerset House" at which a brilliant assemblage will be present.

The marriage ceremonies which were held in the Zenana were witnessed by the European and native ladies only, under a special Mandap. Lady Jenkins took a deep interest in the bride and watched the proceedings.

The police arrangements under Superintendent Williamson were perfect. The band of the 113th Infantry under Mr. Toner, the Band Master, discoursed a choice programme of music.

JOHN ADAMS.

The mutiny of the Bounty took place on April 29, 1789, almost within a stone's-throw of 118 years ago, when, George the Third was King (in confinement), and the "First Gentleman of Europe" was Regent of the United Kingdom, Sydney had then been "settled" for a little over a year, and Governor Phillip was already experiencing "a vast deal of trouble" with the military officers. Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," had just died at Rome, at the age of 68 years. France was in a fierce turmoil, and the London Revolutionary Society of 1688 was engaged in forwarding addresses to the National Assembly. On the 5th May the States General opened its session at Versailles, and the Tiers Etat assumed the powers of the three orders, and (on the 17th June) took the title of the National Assembly, under the popular leadership of the Duke of Orleans, Mirabeau, the Abbe Sieyes, and others. Then in Belgium and in Hungary broke out fierce insurrections, occasioned by the Emperor's reckless innovation; but on the rescission of these, the troubles in the two countries quickly disappeard. In this year, too, the Turks were defeated by Suwarrows and Potemkin, and Belgrade and Bender were captured; the new Constitution of the United States was ratified, George Washington became first President, the parties of the Federalists and the Democrats falling into opposing camps; at Slough, Herschel erected his great telescope, and discovered two of the satellites of Saturn; Archbishop Whately first saw the light of day: and Stockdale, defended by the illustrious Erskine, was tried and acquitted for libelling the British House of Commons. Such was the historical setting of that comparatively unimportant, but really marvellous, event—the mutiny of the Bounty. All this is brought to memory by the death at Norfolk Island on the 3rd February of Josiah Christian Adams, the third and last grandson of John Adams (correctly, Alexander Smith). The deceased was 72 years of age, but his passing-away serves only to call attention to his truly great-grandparent, the Patriarch and Prophet of Pitcairn Island.—*Sydney Mail.*

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

HYDERABAD, March 9.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The working hours in the Courts and Public offices have been changed from noon to morning, from 7 to 11 o'clock, on account of the hot weather. This arrangement will continue until the monsoons set in—usually about the first week of June. This arrangement affects only His Highness' Government offices and not the Residency offices, in which no change is made. The system is said by have been adopted owing to the bad condition of the buildings in which the offices are located. Some of them have since, however, been very much improved, and there is therefore no reason why in their case at least it should be kept up. Practically, only three hours' work will be done in the day without any proportionate change in the salaries and upkeep, and it behoves the authorities to give a thought to this as well as to the immediate erection of other office buildings. The loss accruing to Government from this half-holiday system for a period of three months every year is by no means a negligible quantity, to say nothing of the condition of some of the public offices of the Premier Native State in which expenditure is so lavish.

THE ALIGARH SCANDAL.

Much anxiety is felt in various quarters here about the recent occurrences in the Aligarh College. No detailed information, except what has appeared in the newspapers, is known to be public; but there is some excitment amongst the Mahomedan community of Northern India here, and it is said that Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, is going to Aligarh almost immediately on a fortnight's leave with the object of pouring oil on troubled waters.

COLONEL AFSAR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, is going away on three months' leave to have a change during the hot weather. It is said, that his destination will be Ceylon but that he will visit Ajmere before going there.

THE LATE MOULVIE FIDA HUSSAIN KHAN.

The news of the premature death of Moulvie Fida Hussain Khan was quite a shock in legal circles on Sunday last. He was only 36 years of age and was one of the leading Vakils of the High Court here, highly respected by all who knew him for his legal attainments as well as for his gentlemanly qualities. He started the *Ain-i-Deccan*, a monthly law report containing the judgments of the local High Court and elaborate commentaries upon almost all the law-books and enactments which are in force in the Hyderabad State, all of which have become standard books of reference in the Courts. He was for some time a member of the Legislative Council, and is also said to have been a successful candidate for the High Court Bench, which was under consideration at the time of his death. He had been ailing from fever and consumption for some time and went to his native place (Farrukhabad) about two months ago for treatment, from where the sad news was received and on receipt of the telegram Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, the Officiating Chief Justice, who was presiding in the Appellate Court, expressed himself in very feeling terms as to the merits of the deceased, and as a mark of respect to his memory directed, that the Court should be closed for the rest of the day.

JAGHEERDARS AND BRITISH RUPEES.

On the representation of some of the ryots of Sinangaon, a Jagheer village of the late Nawab Mansur Jung, in the district of Bir, that the revenue collections were being made in British Indian rupees instead of in the currency of His Highness Dominions, the Subadar of Aurangabad was directed by Government to investigate and report upon the matter. In submitting the report the Subadar said that the allegation was not only correct but that the practice was found to exist in most of the Jagheer villages in Aurangabad, by which besides ryots being put to much hardship and inconvenience, the local currency also was very much affected, and suggested that in putting a stop to this practice the officials of His Highness' Government should be empowered to investigate all complaints about it that might be brought against the Jagheerdars by the ryots. The matter was submitted to His Highness, who has ordered that the practice should be completely stopped, and in case of any complaint in future the Jagheer complained of should be at once attached. This order has been accordingly circulated from the Revenue Secretariat to all the Jagheerdars and the officials of Government.

THE N. G. S. RAILWAY.

The trains between Secunderabad and Bezwada have only one 1st and one 2nd class carriage attached to them, and much inconvenience is felt on that account by the public, especially by those who have to travel by night-trains between Hyderabad and Kazipet. The latter is a very important station, being the nearest to the headquarters of the Subadar of Warrangal, and therefore many travellers alight at that station; and as travelling by night is the most convenient time for business people, the inconvenience amounts to a hardship, especially when sometimes the peculiar attitude of the guards also is taken into consideration. It would reduce the inconvenience very much if an extra 1st and 2nd class composite carriage at least be attached to the trains to and from Kazipet; and it is hoped that the popular Agent, Mr. Pendlebury, who is kindness personified, would issue the necessary orders in this connection.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The accommodation for this office under its present improved circumstances being found entirely inadequate, orders have been issued for the construction of a suitable building. As His Highness does not, however, seem to approve of its removal from the Salar Jung Palace, where it has been located for years past, directions have been given to make the required additions on the plot of ground adjoining the present offices.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street, Hull. She said:—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too—a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st March those present were:—His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding. His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India. The Hon'ble and Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B. R.A., Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I., Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I. Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I. Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Decca, C.S.I., Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. Sir Rameshware Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga. Munshi Madho Lal. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E. Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds. Mr. F. A. Slacke. Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E. Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha. Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha asked:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing (a) the names of the States which maintain Imperial Service Troops, (b) the annual income of each State, (c) the strength of Imperial troops maintained by it, and (d) its annual cost of maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—"I am very glad to be able to do so."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:—

"Before publishing its final resolution, will Government be pleased to take the public into its confidence and state what it proposes to do as regards the constitution of the Legislative Councils, the amendment of which has now been for some time under the consideration of Government? "Can Government see its way to place on the Council table any papers regarding this matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—"The Government is not prepared at present to make any pronouncement in the matter or to lay any papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:—"Will Government be pleased to state how many 'Councilors of the Empire' have been created since the appointment of those on the Proclamation of our late beloved Queen as Empress of India, and to give the names of those now living holding this high office?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—"No further nominations to the title of 'Councillor of the Empress' have been made since its creation in 1877. None of the Indian Chiefs and Princes on whom the title was then conferred are now alive."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:—"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the "Moslem Patriot" of Madras dated the 24th January last on Mr. A. C. Rafiqi's pamphlet on 'Inversion of Time,' regarding the neglected state of the graves at Rangoon where lie buried Bahadur Shah, the last of the Delhi Emperors and his Consort?"

"If so, will Government be pleased to move the Government of Burma to reconsider its decision and see to a suitable tomb being raised where lie interred these distinguished personages."

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied—"The attention of the Government of India has not been drawn to any article in the "Moslem Patriot" regarding the state of the grave at Rangoon of the late Bahadur Shah, the last king of Delhi, but as a matter of fact the question of the desirability of suitably marking for historical purposes his burial-place has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India and instructions have been sent to the Government of Burma."

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards presented to Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon He said:—"My Lord, I have on a former occasion explained to this Council the object and the scope of the Provincial Insolvency Bill. As the Council are aware, the Bill in the form in which it was introduced was practically taken from the Chapter on Insolvency in the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code as revised by the Select Committee which considered that Bill. In that form it had been twice circulated, but enveloped in a mass of other material it had escaped particular attention. In its present form as a separate Bill it has received more consideration and most useful criticisms have been submitted, not only by the High Courts and by Judges in various parts of India, but also by various legal Associations, headed by the Standing Committee of the Bar of Calcutta. These criticisms have been subjected to a careful examination by the Select Comittee, and it will, I think, be found that they have been largely met by the amendments that have been introduced into the Bill. In any measure of legal reform we have to face the difficulty that conditions very greatly in the different parts of India, and it has been pointed out to us by more than one authority that the Bill as circulated was in advance of the requirements of the more backward areas. We have introduced a provision to meet this difficulty which will, we hope, be found satisfactory. I will not, my Lord, at this stage discuss the particular amendments which are submitted for the consideration of this Council: they are fully dealt with in the Report of the Select Committee, and I shall have an opportunity of explaining them before the session closes. I will content myself to-day with formally presenting the Report."

CENTRAL PROVINCES BOILER INSPECTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay:—"Your Excellency, I have now to ask the Council to take into consideration the Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Bill, which was introduced on December 14. This is a non-contentious Bill, and the comments on the Bill received since its introduction do not indicate the need of any alteration of importance. It is therefore considered unnecessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. When the Council accepts the motion I am now about to move, I shall propose three unimportant amendments. I move that the Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay: "The first two amendments that I have to propose are to clause 10, the clause which provides for appeals against a refusal by an inspector to grant a boiler license. These amendments are proposed in consequence of the remarks on the clause made by the Chief Commissioner. They make it clear that the District Magistrate must appoint one or more assessors to aid him in disposing of an appeal, while the Commissioner in hearing an appeal from the order of the District Magistrate may act either with or without the aid of assessors, at his discretion. The Commissioner will have before him the views of the expert assessors who sat with the District Magistrate; and it will often not be necessary for him to call in further expert advice. I move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 10 of the Bill, for the word 'may', in line 1, the word 'shall' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay moved that in sub-clause 3 of the same clause, for the words and figures "in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 1 and 2" the words and figure "to inquire into and determine the appeal, with or without the aid of assessors, as he may think fit, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay: "The third amendment which I propose reduces to Rs. 50 the sum of Rs. 150 which clause 11 allows the appellate Court to require the owner of the boiler to pay as costs in the case of an unfounded or frivolous appeal. I propose this amendment at the instance of my friend Mr. Chitnavis. The Hon'ble Member naturally takes a special interest in a Central Provinces Bill; and he was good enough to go through the Bill with me a few days ago. We discussed several points, and in the end the Hon.ble Member expressed his willingness to accept the Bill as it stands with one exception. The exception was clause 11, which allows a penalty to be inflicted on the owner if the appellate Court is of opinion that an appeal is unfounded or frivolous. Mr. Chitnavis was apprehensive that this clause might have the effect of unduly restricting resort to the right of appeal from the orders of the inspectors, and he at first proposed that the clause should be omitted altogether. I referred him to the similar sections in the corresponding Acts in force in other Provinces, and said that the provision in question would be used only in extreme cases, and that it was desirable to have some means of discouraging unfounded or frivolous appeals. The Hon'ble Member then said that he would be content if the penalty in the clause were reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50. I accepted this suggestion, with Your Excellency's permission. The reduced penalty will be sufficient to secure the object in view. I move that in clause 11, sub-clause (1), fifth line, for the words 'one hundred and fifty' the word 'fifty' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finaly moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th March.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

KARACHI DEVELOPMENTS.

Extension of the Port.

The Trustees of the Port of Karachi have applied to Government for sanction to raise a loan of 50 lakhs of rupees. They propose to float the loan in instalments as required during the five years commencing on the 1st April 1907-08, each instalment to bear interest at 4 per cent. repayable in sixty years. As at present estimated the loan will be raised and expended as follows:—Eight lakhs in the first year, ten in the second, ten in the third, twelve in the fourth, and ten in the fifth. But, of course, this estimate will be subject to alteration, and the instalments will be raised as necessitated by circumstances. In the completion of works of such magnitude as those for which the money is required, negotiations have to be conducted with other departments, and though these negotiations are already in progress they have not been fully completed. It will be remembered that last year the Trustees were permitted to raise a loan of forty-five lakhs for wharfage extension which is being rapidly carried on, and the present loan is required for the construction of those works which naturally follow the increased wharfage. These are the Export Yard, which involves the reclamation and purchase from the Karachi Municipality of 150 acres, the drainage of the above, a new iron bridge for the Chinna Creek, roads, approaches, overbridges, permanent way and fencing, all of which will amount to Rs. 42,10,000; and, secondly, the Import Yard involving reclamation, sheds, platforms and warehouses, wharf metalling, railway lines, erection of a new Custom house and Port Trust office, overbridge and fencing amounting to Rs. 14,40,000, making a total of Rs 56,50,000, from which is to be deducted six and a half lakhs, the amount expected to be realised by the sale of the old Import Yard. The scheme which it is thus proposed to carry out not only follows the broad lines suggested by the Advisory Committee, but it goes slightly beyond their recommendations and is fully supported, as the best that can be devised, by the Local Chamber of Commerce and the general public opinion of Karachi.

Our readers will doubtless remember that in July last the Port Trust, through their Chairman, appealed to Government to introduce legislation to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act and assimilate it to the Bombay Port Trust Act as regards the power of raising loans on the security of their income and their property. Where as the Bombay Act is self-contained as to the borrowing powers of the Trustees, the Karachi Act has no provision of the kind, and loans have hitherto been raised on the security of surplus revenue calculated on the average income of the previous three years. No reply hrs as yet been received to this application, but the request was so reasonable that it is hoped that sanction to the present loan will be granted under a Karachi Port Trust Act amended so as to bring it into line with the Acts of the other great ports of India. A system which prohibits any discounting of increased income to be derived from the very works for which loans are to be raised is obviously one inapplicable to a body carrying out works imperatively needed and of such magnitude as are now being undertaken by the Port Trust. Considering the urgency of the situation we earnestly trust that Government will delay no longer in coming to a favourable decision on this most important point.

Now as regards the period within which the loan is to be repaid. Not long ago the Government expressed the opinion that loans of this character should be repaid in thirty years or half the period asked for in the present instance. The circumstances of Karachi are, however, peculiar and differ considerably from those under which similar applications are usually made. The Trustees have been compelled by the extension of irrigation in Sind and the Punjab to prepare at very short notice for a rapidly increasing export trade and for an import trade that, as a consequence, will also be proportionately increased. And the large works that are necessary to meet the requirement of this trade are being constructed without any financial assistance from Government who will, nevertheless, almost certainly share in the advantages that will accrue to the country from the development and imporvement of the Port. It is only fair that the whole burden of repaying the debt should not fall upon the shoulders of the present generation; but that posterity, which will greatly profit from the works now being carried out, should also share in the cost of improvements from which they will so largely reap the benefit. Securities which can be held for a considerable period are undoubtedly preferred by the public, and the position of the Trustees will be decidedly strengthened if they can offer an investment which extends over the longer, rather than the shorter, term. In acceding, in the present case, to the request for a sixty years' period, the Government will only be making a fair and reasonable adjustment of the burden between the present and the succeeding generation. In connection with the raising of this present loan we should like to point out that Government would materially assist the Trustees without being in any way hampered in its own financial arrangements by permitting them to place the various instalments upon the market at any time which they may consider most advantageous. In raising the first instalment of the forty five lakhs loan the Karachi Port Trust undoubtedly suffered under the orders of Government obliging them to borrow at an unfavourable time of year. At no period in the next five years is it probable that it will be necessary to raise on the two loans more than Rs. 25,00,000 in any one year, and the transactions of the Trust cannot therefore be regarded as on a sufficiently large scale to affect the arrangements of the Indian Government. The Trustees should not, we think, be obliged to raise the fund they require at a time when they can only do so at a disadvantage, but should be allowed to place the instalments on the market at any period which they may deem desirable.

We have great pleasure in congratulating the Trustees on the rapidity and energy with which the development of the Port is being pushed forward. It is clear that they are fully alive to the importance of being perfectly prepared to handle the additional trade which is expected to follow the extensive irrigational works that are now being taken in hand by Government both in the Punjab and Sind.

The financial position of the Trust is extremely satisfactory. The value of the Trust property on the 1st of April last was over one hundred and seventy-five lakhs of rupees, and the directly renumerative works for which the present loan is required combined with the increased wharfage facilities will add largely to the revenue of the Port. Under these circumstances, and feeling assured that the position of the Trust and its requirements have not lacked an able setting forth to Government at the hands of the Port Trust Chairman we have every confidence that sanction to the new loan will shortly be accorded under the very fair conditions asked for by the Trustees.—*The Sind Gazette.*

SVEN HEDIN'S TRAVELS.

Dr. Sven Hedin's route from Leb to Shigatzse will probably not be made known until the explorer himself chooses to publish details but from the scanty information given in his letters some idea can be formed of it. From Leh he struck north-eastwards braving the dangers of the Aksai Chin, the "White Desert" which travellers usually avoid, and thence leaving Polu to the north he journeyed eastward with a slight trend to the north. This eventually brought him into the heart of the unexplored tract between 84° and 88° of latitude, whence he turned almost due south crossing the routes of Bower, Deasy and others who travelled from west to east or "vice versa." Later on he crossed the route of Nain Singh and eventually reached the Ugangski Lake. Thence his journey to Shigatzse was comparatively easy as the local Tibetan officials were quite friendly. Sven Hedin states that he travelled through 720 miles of unexplored country, so his route southwards could not have been in a direct line. His descriptions and maps of the new tracts explored will be of surpassing geographical interest. It would not be surprising if Sven Hedin, having completed his journey through Tibet as far as Shigatzse, should be tempted to solve the great geographical problem which explorers in that part of the world have so far left untouched. This relates, it need scarcely be said, to the course of the Brahmaputra though the unknown country south-east of Lhassa. There is a blank in our maps in that direction, for only one of our native surveyors has ever ventured down stream for any distance. He had to turn back after a halt of some months as he was unable to get more than half way towards the extreme northen frontier of Assam. From the Sadiya side exploration has always been difficult owing to the attitude of the Abors and Mishmis; but a traveller appearing from the north, in rear of these savage tribes, might possibly be able to make his way through this country. They would be less suspicious of his intentions, and might pass him on in the hope of a reward if he were conducted to the Indian frontier. If Sven Hedin attempts this hazardous journey, everyone interested in exploration will wish him success, for it will be a bold adventure; and it may succeed from its very boldness.—*The Pioneer.*

An interesting case of the superstition regarding the third time is given by a Lahore paper, which has the following under the heading "A Curious Wedding." An inhabitant of the city of Badaon (U. P.) lost two wives in quick succession and was about to contract a third marriage when he received the following mandate from the relations of the bride:—"We are told that when a man has already lost two wives his third also dies very soon. In order to satisfy the Angel of Death you are requested to marry a doll and thereafter come and marry our daughter who should be your fourth wife and not your third." The man did as he was told. He married the doll, then gave out that she was dead, buried her with great pomp, and proceeded to marry his fourth wife!

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 16th March.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 11th March:—

The Goodwood Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide.
Mr W B Green's b aus m Projecture, 4 years.
Mr Meredith's b aus m Epitome.
Mr Meredith's b aus g Sebakwe late Aberdeen, by Invader Somnus mare.
Mr B P Roy Chowdbury's br aus g Palindrome.
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile.
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant.
Mr W J Hutchin's br aus g Vocalist,
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist.
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist.
Mr R R S's b aus g Killna.
Mr R R S's b aus m Posco.
Mr R R S's b aus m Metal Maid.
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus g Rosse.
Mr A N Dass' b aus g Mulison.
Mr Alex A Essayie's ch aus g Gunner.
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 14 2.
Mr R G Hunter's br aus m Russley Maid.
Mr J L Tulloch's b aus h Maraschino.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole.
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam.

The Lanowli Plate—Distance 1½ miles.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax.
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2.
Mr A Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 14.
Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h Soheil.
Mr G K's b a h Berlin.
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo.
Mr R R S' g a h Precious.
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14.
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3½
Mr Abdool Mohsen Mahomed's g a h Rummah (6 years)
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14.
Messrs G H S Mahomed A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3.
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1-2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Egypt.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur.
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Makhool.
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2.
Captain Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 13 3 3-4.

Nursery Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee's g a h Purvez 13 2¾.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Curtas' ch a h Saeed 13 2¼
Mr. Buder bin Alwa's ch a h Namoos 13 3¼.
Mr Hoosain bin Zaber's ch a h Salanie 13 3¼.
Messrs Mahomed Hoosain and Abbas Shushtary's ch a h Scific 13 2.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint 14 0.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Katil 13 2¼.
Mr W J Barton Coulson's b a h Narcissus 13 2¾.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Basheer 13 2¾.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Maharaja 13 3¼.
Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14 0.
Mr G K's ch a h Parthio 14 0.
Mr Dawood Mahmood's ch a h Anchor 14 0.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Engine 13 3.
Mr Ebrahim Mam's g a h Matlik 13 2¼.
Mr Abdul Razak Abdul Rehman's g a h Fadil 13 2¼.
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Sunshine 14 0.
Mr Mulla Hassoon's b a h Makbul 14 0.
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h Meerjan 13 3¼.
Mr Daya Khalil's g a h Anee 13 3¼.
Mr. Fatteh Daya's b a h Meedhri 13 3 1/2.
Mr. Mahomed Baker's ch a h Young Kolah 13 2 1/4.
Mr, Hamed Dawood's g a h Fhuyyar 13 3 1/2.
Mr Ally Hassan's ch a h Sib 13 2 1/4.
Mr Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 14 0.
Mr Thar Yuni's ch a h Fakhri 13 3 3/4.
Mr Adil's g a h Squire 13 2 1/2.
Mr Adils's b a h Dumra 13 3.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Huzza 13 2 3/4.
Mr Safferkhan Fattehkhan's b a h Fattehkhan 13 3.
Mr Cawasjee Turner's ch a h Robert Macaeie 13 3 1/2.
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 13 3 3/4.
Mr Fattchalla Essack's b a h Advancement 14 0.
Mr Mokdasi Abdoola's g a h Zir 14 0.
Mr Hytra's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1/4.
Mr Artin A Essyee's g a h Express 13 3.
Mr P Nathoobhoy's b a h Gafal 13 1 1/4.
Mr A R Obayed's g a h Rock Salt 14 0
Mr P Nathoobhoy's b a h Turner 14 0.
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a h Harcourt 13 2 1/2.
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 2 3/4.
Mr Yussaff Yunasee's g a h Mufrud 13 2 3/4.
Mr Abdoola Farra's g a h Faree 13 3¼.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Caroon 13 2.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Toy 13 2.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Reckhan 13 3 1/2.
Mr Morison's g a h Young Lomond 14 0.
Mr North's b a h Mirdas 13 3 1/2.
Mr H R Natu's g a h Little Sanaya 13 2 1/2,
Mr Abdoola Fowzan's g a h Fawoos 13 2.

N. B.—If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday 14 inst. the entries will be divided and two or more races given.

The Little Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1/2.
Mr L Tixiera's b a h Salbook 13 2 1/2.
Mr Hoosain ben Zaber's ch a h Salame 13 3 3/4,
Colonel Beawers ch a g Rafees 13 2 1/2.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14 0.
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Sabah 13 2 1/2.
Mr S A Waheed's ch a h Solicitor 13 2 1/2.
Mr G K's g a h Sir Lawrence 13 3 1/2.
Mr R R's g a h Vasco 14 0.
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3/4.
Mr R R S g a h Multiform 14 9.
Mr A K Ready money's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1/2.
Mr Abdool Mahsen Mana's ch a h Madras 13 3 3/4.
Mr Hajee Aliy Khaders' g a h Meegjan 13 33/4.
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahims g a h Namdar 13 2 1/2.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan 13 3.
Messrs G A S Mahomed, A A Saif L K Kapadia's B a h Sattler 13 1 1/2.
Mr M A Khan's b a h Florisel 13 3 3/4.
Mr Naji Syed Rasheed's ch a g Saboon 13 2 3/4.
Mr Mijeed Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1/2.
Mr Esmail Gussoo's b a h Recruit 14 0.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint 14 0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Dhaman 13 3.
Mr A Andres's ch a h Emir 13 3 1/2.
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wadi 14 0.
Mr Abdul Aziz ben Dhaish's g a h Pilot 13 3.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 13 3 1/2.
do. and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 13 3 1/2.
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1/4.
Mr A M Jaffer's g a h Nonplus 13 2 1/4.

N.B.—If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday 14 inst. the entries will be divided and two races given.

Hunters Flat Race—(closed Race)—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. J, St. J. Graham's br aus m Ambiosene
Lt. Col. J. S. Frobes b aus g Sloth II
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's ch eb m Clearall by Triumph
Mr. H. S. Symon's b aus g Tragedian
Mr. M. E. Crum's b aus g Merman
Mr. H. B. Saeby's ch aus g Trumpeter
Mr, F. R. Hill's br aus g Archie
Mr. T. D. Moores' g a g Akbar Khan 13 3 1/4
Captain B. C. Fellows ch aus g Chorester
Mr. Owen Symons' b aus g Mascim
Mr. J. Crawford's br aus g Surrey II
Lady Jenkins's b aus g Hoaxer
Mr, M. Rommael's b. aus g Good Luck

Selling Handicap.—Distance 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover.
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus g Rossi
Messrs M Goculdas, and A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance.
Mr S D Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood.
Messrs Burn and DeSouza's b aus g Sainfoin.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club,
Bombay, 11th March 1907.

BOMBAY CONSOLATION MEETING.

Thursday, 21st March.

The following Additional Race will be held in connection with the above meeting, a programme for which we published yesterday:—

THE NEW ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1906, which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. W. A. Allowance—Landing allowance as per General Condition. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Entry to close 6 p.m., Friday, 15th March and Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 6 p.m., Monday 18th March 1907. General Conditions—Programme Bombay Extra Meetings 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

11th March 1907.

SMALL GAME IN SIND.

The following telegram received in Karachi, observes the *Sind Gazette* is worth recording:—

"To Bamon Sahib, Jimkhana.
No duks, isnakes few."
Translation:—
"Beaumont Sahib, Gymkhana.
No ducks, snipe few."

"BECHILER" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, March 10.

The Semi-finals in the Hockey Tournament for the "Bechiler" Cup was played off yesterday afternoon between the 4th Battery and the Oxford Light Infantry.

The game, which was exceedingly well contested ended in a victory for the Battery by 1 goal, the scores being 3 goals made by Battery against the Oxfords 2 goals.

The attendance was very large, and great enthusiasm was evinced by the spectators.

MADRAS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 11.

In the South Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament on Saturday evening, Lieutenant G. E. D. Monat of the 79th Carnatic Infantry won the Championship defeating E. Brooke Leggatt the holder by two love sets after a very fine game witnessed by a large crowd, among whom were their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley.

On conclusion of the play the latter gave a way the prizes.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

In the final of the Murray Football Tournament the Carabiniers met the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and although an extra ten minutes were given no points were registered.

The game will be replayed to day.

The Welshmen had the best of the play, frequently bombarding the Carabiniers' goal, but the defence of the latter was good with the result that the Welshmen could not penetrate. The Carabiniers looked rather tired out, having played many games lately. The rest will do them good and an excellent game should result to-day.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd March, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was light rain in ten districts. Harvesting continues. Extra crops and sugarcane are being sown and opium extracted. Floods have done some damage in Saharanpur and hail in Agra and in parts of Bahraich; while in Mirzapur the crops have suffered slightly from excessive rain and cloudy weather and in Moradabad from blight. The condition of cattle is good. Markets are well stocked, but fodder is scarce in Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Ballia, and Basti. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Spring crops continue to be harvested in Gorakhpur. Supplies are sufficient and fodder available. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices are stationary. The numbers on relief are:—on works 26, on gratuitous relief 368, in poor houses 245, total 639.

PUNJAB.

Light rain has fallen in all Districts except Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, and Lahore. Prices are falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Jullundur, and Shahpur; elsewhere they are unchanged. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Harvesting of the rapeseed crop has commenced in Hissar. Ploughings for and sowings of sugarcane and cotton are in progress in Lahore, Amritsar, and Ambala. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. Hail has caused considerable injury to the poppy crop in Ambala; rats have damaged the wheat in Shahpur and Sialkot; and locusts have done some injury in Lyallpur; rust has appeared in one tehsil in Sialkot. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 10 cents in Peshawar to 58 cents in Hazara fell all over the Province except in Kohat and was beneficial to the crops. The standing crops are in excellent condition. Locusts appeared in the Bannu tehsil and did some damage to the crops. Pressing of sugar-cane still goes on and sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in Bannu. The water-supply is ample. Fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle is good except in one village each of the Mardan and Swabi tehsils in the Peshawar district. Prices are falling. Prices:—Wheat 16 1/4 to 20 1/4; gram 18½ to 26; maize 22 to 33½; and bajri 20 to 22½ seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall was general in Gwalior during the week. Threshing of autumn crops is completed and harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Preparation of land for next autumn crops has commenced in Bundelkhand. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair in Bhopal and good elsewhere. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats and excessive cold in Bhopawar and by hail in Gwalior, parts of Indore and Bhopal. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good except in parts of Indore, Bhopawar, and Malwa. Prices are high in Baghelkhand and stationary elsewhere. Opium has been slightly injured by hail in parts of Indore and Bhopawar; weeding and watering are in progress and collection continues in Bhopawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been clear and the days hot. Harvesting of spring crops is much advanced and threshing has commenced. Injury to gram by caterpillars continues in Balaghat, where wheat and linseed have also been damaged slightly by rust. Prospects continue to be generally favourable. Land is being prepared for sowings of autumn crops in Chhindwara and Berar. Repairs to embankments of rice fields have started in parts of Raipur. Fodder and water suffice everywhere. Juar in Narsinghpur and rice in Drug and Amraoti became dearer by 2 seers per rupee; the price of gram fell by 2½ seers in Balaghat; elsewhere prices are almost steady but are still equal to or exceed the scarcity level in Nimar, Balaghat, Bilaspur, and Amraoti.

Native States.—Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are proceeding briskly; transplantation of sugarcane has started in Raigarh and Sakti; ploughing and embanking of fields for next autumn crops are in progress in Kawardha, Sakti, and Udaipur. Prospects are generally good and fodder and water are adequate. Prices are steady.

The Bombay report has already appeared. The number on relief during the week was 45,883, a decrease of 19,270.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on the 11th of March:—Larkana, Jama Ali Merbhar, Dharamsala Kamo; Jaswantnagar, Roasux Gangabux; Trichinopoly, Mrs. Bramley Watson's Hotel; Calcutta, Bomadut Generiwala; Masulipatam, Motamassi Rambhotla; Liverpool, Promoter; London, Mason Steward Arabia care of Peninsular; Mhow, Abdoolkarim Abbun care of Noormahomed Karim Shroff Bazar; Madras, Baidooncare Mallapur Subbarao; Rawalpindi, Abdulhussain; Sayla, Bhursangji Saylawala care of Prince, Vijaysingji Palitanawala; Lucknow, Angelo Valerio Appolo Hotel; Lucknow, Bannaji Kesrimal; Nagda, Yalama Kanji Makadam Gauselall Motilal; Poona, Myartberandas Ragay Buildings Apollo Street; Karachi City, Aaron Eliza Kamerlaker Mankeswar; Khardur, Hanidchamal Market Kana; Hyderabad (S), Cleeve 10 Queens Road; Nathdwara, Pandaya Dyamber Bavasher Sookarpotti Bere; Ruk Jw. N. W., Mahomed Hussain son Dinmohamed East Mahar inhabitant of Amail.

The French Torpedo Destroyers Javeline under the Command of Commander M. Florins; Rapiere Lieutenant de Calqueray; Sabre, Lieutenant Hallier; and Francisque, Lieutenant Garreau, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

"I had a very severe lung trouble and was so weak that I could scarcely walk about or talk. All my friends believed I could never get well. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and immediately felt an improvement. It took only two bottles to work a complete cure. It certainly saved my life."

This is one of thousands of testimonials to the wonderful value of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

in cases of colds, coughs, and lung and throat troubles of all kinds. A standard and unrivaled remedy for sixty years. In large and small bottles. Beware of imitation so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure to get "AYER'S Cherry Pectoral."

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NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS & OPPO. JOHN ROBERT.

You Need Not Suffer From HEADACHE.

Suffering the misery and the nerve-racking pain of a severe headache is entirely unnecessary when a dose or two of

Trezo Tablets

will promptly and positively relieve your pain. This is the remedy which cures ANY headache quickly and completely and contains no dangerous drugs. In bottles of 20 tablets.

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
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KESHRANJAN OIL FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.

KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL

KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHEN THE ROOT.

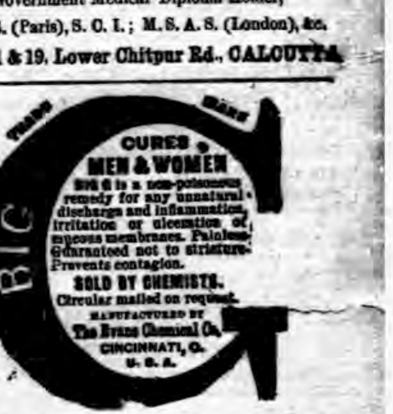
KESHRANJAN OIL:—THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial—Re. 1, Packing and postage, As. 5.

Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5! Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicine, sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I.; M. S. A. S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA.



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CURES MEN & WOMEN
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When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it. Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

BY THE WAY.

THE MOTOR PERIL IN AMERICA.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which has for some time made a speciality of collecting statistics of lynchings, murders, and other horrors, has now turned its attention to motor-car fatalities. It reports a total for 1906 of 209 persons killed and 851 injured by automobile accidents in America. The list of killed is naturally headed by New York with forty-eight. Chicago follows with fifteen, and Philadelphia—reputed the sleepiest city in America—comes third with eleven. Steady-going Boston returns only one fatal case. In commenting on these figures, the Springfield Republican remarks that the automobile has an advantage over the railway in averting public attention from its risks inasmuch as it kills its victims singly or in groups of two or three, "while the railroad bunches its fatalities in large and horrifying proportions."

THE SPREAD OF SPOTTED FEVER.

Spotted fever—or cerebro-spinal meningitis—continues to carry off many victims in Glasgow and Belfast. Children seem to be mostly attacked by the mysterious malady. Fifty per cent. of the cases were of less than five years of age and about 30 per cent. between five and ten. Forty-two cases have been dealt with by the Belfast health authorities. Of that number twenty proved fatal. Postmortem examinations of several of the victims have shown that in the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord a microbe is found which is recognised as the cause, but beyond that doctors have been baffled.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN.

Some Bernard Vaughan stories are told by "Jehu Junior" in *Vanity Fair*. On the occasion of the great Marian Congress in Rome the Pope summoned Father Vaughan to represent the English-speaking peoples. One day the Pope, in the presence of a company of Cardinals, good-humouredly mimicked the reverend father's style, whereupon Cardinal Rampolla exclaimed, "And he is an Englishman!" "No," replied the Pope, "he was born on the top of Mount Vesuvius, and we sent him to England to cool."

THE FATHER WIT.

Father Vaughan is something of a wit. One example has often been quoted. After a smart dinner at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was asked what he, as a Jesuit, would do if Henry VIII. were to step out of the Holbein canvas. He replied in a flash: "Why, I should request the ladies to leave the room." It is Father Vaughan, too, who is credited with the suggestion that when Bishop Gregory inquired as to the origin of the slaves with ruddy complexions and yellow hair in the market-place at Rome, and was told that they were Angles, he observed: "Not Angles, but Anglicans."

PASCAL PAOLI.

It is a hundred years since Paoli died at his house, No. 200, Edgware-road. To most of us the brave Corsican is best remembered as the hero of Boswell's "Account of Corsica," first published in 1768. The book—at all events that part of it which consisted of his "Journal"—brought Bozzy fame among the litterati of the day, although his own father, Lord Auchinleck, was not much enamoured of it or of the patriot, whom he referred to as "the land-louping scoundrel of a Corsican." Paoli lived many years in this country, was in receipt of the substantial pension of £1,2[illegible]0 on the Civil List, and was a member of The Club, where he enjoyed the friendship of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and the others of the famous coterie. He was buried in the [illegible] old Catholic cemetery of St. Pancras, but in 1889 his rem[illegible] were exhumed and removed to Corsica, in obedience to th[illegible] wishes of the islanders.

POINTS OF VIEW.

It is a good thing, no doubt, to know the cells in the petals of a flower, but when we have pulled them to pieces the frail life has fled, and its fragance become a memory.—*Outlook.*

If a healthy man lies in bed, let him do it without a rag of excuse; then he will get up a healthy man. If he does it for some secondary hygienic reason, if he has some scientific explanation, he may get up a hypochondriac.—G. K. Chesterton, in the—*Daily News.*

Ours is an age of more reverence for human reason and less reverence for human authority. But as reverence for human authority becomes less, a conviction deepens that men are subject to a power greater than themselves. We may call it Nature, or call it God.—*American Historical Review.*

Mind is the true magician. Through contact with a healthy, well-poised personality the children of melancholy may learn to gain self-control, to banish fear, anxiety, and the sensations of the passing hour; above all, to exercise the demon of egotism by ideals of goodness and unselfishness—*Spectator.*

In future it is to be French models for French art only. The beautiful models of Paris will pose only for painters of their own nationality. Those charms of face and figure noted the world over, and skill in the art of posturing which is the despair of models of other nationalities, will only be transferred to canvas by natives of the land of Jean Crapaud.—*Brooklyn Dai[illegible] Eagle.*

Nothing would better make for a good understanding between England and Germany than a perfect realisation of each other's aims. It is because we have refused to believe in Germany's ambition that she has irritated us by trying to hoodwink us. For the Teuton, like the Boer, never respects people he can deceive. He will like us all the better when he knows that we are prepared to meet him on him on his own ground.—*Broad Arrow.*

It is not legally or morally within the province of the doctor to forbid the marriage of consumptives with one another or with healthy persons, but no physician to a sanatorium, however eminent he may be, can be justified in aiding or conniving at the engagement of a consumptive young lady placed under his care, without first communicating either with her relatives or with her own medical adviser.—*British Medical Journal.*

As is so often the case, the dark horse is reappearing on the distant horizon, and, for all one knows, may be romping on to the course before anybody knows where he is; and the dark horse is Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon has enormous political powers and tremendous political ambition. I watched him for several years in the House of Commons, and I never saw a man in the position of an under secretary who was able to win so much Parliamentary applause and power.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in "P. T. O."

We are living in a new Renaissance, a Renaissance not merely of the humanities, as the older Renaissance was in the main, but one in which the idea of science has invaded and is destined to permeate every department of human activity, the humanities themselves included. It is characteristic of this new Renaissance that it needs very large endowments and very costly appliances. Yet we still lack these endowments and these appliances more than almost any other civilised nation.—*Times.*

Having passed from the "shadows of dogma" into the "illuminations of science," society had discovered that sin was nothing more than a "nervous structure," a "growing pain," while conscience, which reproached man with sin, was to be treated like a bad dream, for at worst it was nothing more, so the sooner it was thrown off and forgotten the better for everybody. . . What he denounced was England's competition with France for the lowest birth-rate in Europe; what he did deplore was her emulation with America in schemes for divorce.—Father Vaughan.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Mr. Mostyn Pigott, in his "Song of the Session" in this week's "World", is concerned with the Heathen Chinee:—

Let us cease to employ
  Phraselogy loose,
For we thereby decoy
  Our heads into a noose.
New, for instance, what's sauce for the gander
  Is "not" the right sauce for the goose.

Now I think you will own
  That the persons in pow'r,
Who ascended the throne
  At a critical hour,
Cried aloud that the simple Celestial
  In fetters and chains should not cow'r.

And of course they were right:
  Would you have them remain
In their pitiful plight
  When success they might gain
By alluding sufficiently sadly
  To Britain's "indelible stain"?

But although they grieved thus
  For the Heathen Chinees
Carried harshly by us
  [illegible]ver alien seas,
[illegible] different when they decided
It was [illegible] the New Hebrides.
  The lot [illegible]'s case
For the Chinaman
  Is the sort of affair
Which, if striving for Place,
  You must handle with care,
But what matters the New Hebridean
  When once you are comfily there?

And so Mr. Mostyn Pigott would—
  Ask Lord Elgin if sauce for the gander
  Is [illegible]ite the right sauce for the goose!

THE "Queen's correspondent," as a man named Tucker, an inmate of the Yeovil (Somerset) almshouses, was called, has died at the age of ninety-six years. He frequently wrote to members of the Royal family, including the King and Queen, from whom he had acknowledgments. He received a waistcoat from Queen Alexandra, which he was wearing at the time of his death.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AGAINST THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A NEW and interesting development in connection with the woman's suffrage movement is a conflict between the women who don't want votes and the Suffragists. It will be a conflict not only of aims but of methods. The Suffragists' plan of campaign involves considerable noise and a good deal of publicity. Their opponent will fight by petition and private influence only. From Miss Sophia Lonsdale, a Lichfield lady, the *Daily Chronicle* has received a letter, in which she says that, whilst "fully realising the importance and value of women's work in our national life, especially in education and the care of the poor, we protest, against Parliamentary suffrage being granted to women, believing it would destroy, rather than add to, their real influence in their own sphere of work in the world. "The Committee [it is added] desire me to say that they do not propose to hold or to promote any meetings, public or private. They merely wish to collect in the quietest and speediest manner possible the signatures of the many women whom they believe to be in sympathy with us." Although the protest being "We, the undersigned," Miss Taylor, the secretary of the Committee that has been formed, told one of our representatives last night that the ladies responsible for the movement wish that their names should not be published. The Committee, she said, feel that famale suffrage would be fraught with too many dangers to make it desirable, and that a protest against the movement will be sufficiently well supported without any publicity on their part. Already many women have promised to sign the protest, and it is hoped that the signatures will be ready for presentation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when the Suffrage Bill comes up for its second reading next month.—"Daily Chronicle" (Feb. 21).

EVENING-DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Tinselled materials are extremely popular just now, and lovely effects are gained by means of silver cloth shot with colour and veiled with chiffon in two or three shades. Some of the best-dressed women are wearing gowns of orange and blue, but the right choice of colour must be carefully observed. The blue is almost invariably used as a foundation, and is of the palest shade, and a single veiling of orange ninon gives a lovely sunrise glow to the gown. In many cases the veiling of chiffon is bordered with a deep hem of pale blue panne and richly embroidered in gold thread. A gown of silver cloth shot with purple, made in Paris recently, had alternate veilings of purple and green, while the trimming consisted of embroideries of purple grapes with bright green vine-leaves and tendrils. Another gown in this connexion was of silver tinsel shot with green and veiled with apple geen ninon, while the embroidery represented a tangle of silver roses.

EMPIRE EVENING GOWNS.

The Empire, and still always the Empire, for evening wear for those whom this delightful style suits. We hear from time to time that this form is no more to be so general, but those who can wear it know far too well the charm of it ever to let it elude them. One of the newest materials of which the Empire gown is to be made is a heavy black lame with gold; the skirt is rather fuller than usual, and falls in long, graceful folds that accentuate the lines of the figure. The corsage is composed of heavy, gold-raised embroidery, and long-flowing sleeves of black gauze, pailletted with gold, fall almost to the end of the skirt. Tubular beads in iridescent colours formed the embroidery of another Empire gown of opal Liberty satin, and long-winged sleeves of opal Delghali crepe. Decided colours for evening gowns will be less in favour than pale grey, suede, cafe au lait, cinnamon and beige, and all shades of ivory and cream.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

The depression which was entering North-West India yesterday has continued to move eastward and is now in the United Provinces. Deep secondary depression has formed north of the Punjab and the pressure is nearly half an inch in defect on Rawalpindi. Owing to these disturbances the winds are easterly along the hills in northern India, and moderately strong winds from the Arabian Sea are blowing into Gujarat and Rajputana, and precipitation has accordingly been widespread in Upper India and is probably being heavy in Kashmir.

The area of disturbed weather in the south-west of the Bay yesterday has moved westward and has apparently decreased in importance and has given rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

The pressure has again become low in the Andamans' sea and the conditions are becoming favourable for rain in the south of Burma. The skies are clear except in the south, air is drier than usual in the interior districts, while the temperature remains approximately normal.

In Northeast India and Orissa, Darjeeling and Ranchi had light falls of rain. Cloud appeared in the whole division and humidity has increased generally while the temperature is still normal or in slight excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India with Central Provinces, Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Chakata report light rain. The skies have become moderately to heavily overcast in the eastern submontane districts of the United Provinces and in parts of Central India, but clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the western districts of the division, while the temperature has risen above normal throughout the greater part of the division. In the northwest of India, rain has occurred in the greater part of the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces and light rain to the north of Rajputana and Baluchistan. The principal amounts are Simla, Ludhiana and Sialkot 1/2 an inch; Rawalpindi and Murree 1 1/2; and Cherat 1 inch. The skies are still heavily overcast in the Punjab Frontier Province and are lightly clouded in Rajputana and Gujarat. Humidity is considerably above normal and the temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Baluchistan and is now in large defect in many stations.

In the Peninsula, Pamban reports 1 inch of rain and Tinnevelly 1/2 an inch. The skies are lightly to moderately overcast in the eastern and southern districts. The air is generally damper than usual in the eastern half of the Peninsula and drier in the western half and the temperature is generally normal.

Fairly general precipitation is probable in the eastern and submontane districts of the United Provinces in the Punjab, Frontier Province and Kashmir, and is likely to be heavy in the last area, and some rain may occur to the south of Burma and North-East India and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 11TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk to rapid in several places to the north of Latitude 18°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Veraval, Dwarka and Karachi, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 6° to 9° at Colombo, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa, while those of the minimum a defect of 6° at Cuddapah and an excess of 5° to 12° at Surat, Akola, Indore, Veraval, Ajmer and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Sholapur and the lowest 54° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in the extreme north and the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Six stations report light showers.

Weather.—A deep depression appears to exist in the Punjab and is passing eastwards. Weather in Ceylon and at and about Colombo and Negapatam is also unsettled. Rain in local showers is to be expected in the extreme south and to the north of Latitude 20.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	3	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	7	8	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	20	19	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Maha[illegible]......	3	4	14
E [illegible] Tarwady, 2nd [illegible] Kamatipura, Tardeo, Nagpada, [illegible] Nagpada	24	21	47
Byculla and [illegible]	5	5	12
F Parel, Sewree an[illegible]	7	7	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	7	13
Hospitals..................			
Total........	60	74	168
Total plague deaths to date..	139,142		
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE TRAINING OF SAILOR.

All those who agree with the sentiment, so frequently expressed during the last few months, that sailors should be found chiefly on board ship, will welcome the Admiralty's improved system of training our young seamen. It has continuously been pointed out in this column that the Shotley system was wrong in so far as it gave the youngster too long in a brick and mortar building, and not long enough in a modern ship during the period of training. My Lords appear at last to have arrived at the same conclusion, for in future the boys are to receive a part of their training in the battleships and cruisers of the respective divisions of the Home Fleet, before they are sent for their seagoing cruise in the Fourth Cruiser Squadron. This is in addition to the "Impregnable" boys and the youths, which I discussed last week. This decision is to be commended on many grounds. It was obviously inadvisable to pitchfork lads from Shotley barracks into a Cruiser Squadron, after a few month's training in a shore establishment, without ever having put a foot on board a modern man-of-war. Now the change has been made little more need be said, but this system has been severely criticised by others as well as by ourselves. In future whole classes of boys will leave Shotley and be drafted to the seagoing ships of their port division of the Home Fleet. Their Shotley instructors will proceed with the first-classes; and train other petty officers in the ships they join now to handle the boys according to Shotley methods. These boys will be kept quite separate and apart from the nucleus complements of these ships, and will have their own system of drills and syllabus of instruction. There will be a warrant officer on board each ship which receives classes of boys under instruction, whose sole duty it will be to look after the boys and their instructors, and keep the necessary instruction and progress books. These warrant officers will proceed to a training establishment for a couple of months, to be grounded in the training system before they take up their appointments in ships of the Home Fleet. At Devonport there will be a lieutenant, and at Chatham a commander, to visit the ships of the Home Fleet divisions, solely for the purpose of superintending this system of training boys afloat; and these officers will be in direct communication with the captain of the boys' training ships. The boys will pass from the Home Fleet to the Fourth Cruiser Squadron for their blue-water training, and will then rejoin the home establishments and go on the drafting list for ordinary duties in the fleet. Their lordships are to be congratulated on this step in the right direction.

THE NAVAL STATUS OF DEVONPORT.

Mr. Hudson E. Kearley, the Radical member for Devonport, and Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, recently took occasion in addressing his constituents to congratulate the inhabitants of the West Country base on the fact that Devonport would presently hold the premier naval position in the country. He said it was well known among the members of the House of Commons that this position was assured to Plymouth when all the alterations and aditiitions that were contemplated had been made. I do not known what the good people at Portsmouth will think of this, but no doubt we shall hear something eventually from one of their representatives in Parliament anent the matter. Portsmouth is not likely to yield its present pride of place to the Western base without a severe struggle. Indeed, it is so much the entre that it is hard to see how it can ever hold a secondary place. Devonport may presently have more basin and docking accommodation, but this is not all that is required to make up a first class arsenal. The present plant at Portsmouth for shipbuilding is unsurpassed at any of the other Royal dockyards, and it has more than once been chosen for the port at which a ship of an entirly new class should be built. Devonport, however, is certainly a growing and a very efficient yard, and it has a good port and a good position; but it is much more exposed to sea attack than Portsmouth.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Two changes have been made in the constitution of the Army Council since its institution. Lieut-General Sir William Nicholson succeeded Lieut-General Plumer and more recently Colonel Hadden, promoted to the honorary rank of major-general, has succeeded Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray. The latter officer, as Master General of the Ordnance, did not like certain changes that were being introduced in regard to the Royal Artillery, and therefore he was not sorry to leave the War Office. His successor is a highly competent technical officer, but an experienced soldier and organiser was required and not a technical expert. We do not perceive that changes in the constitution of the Army Council have had any ascertainable effect upon its attitude towards military affairs. There is too much reason to fear that its members, because they can be overruled by the Secretary of State under the Order in Council, are apt to regard themselves as heads of departments, and not to assert their right to a consultative voice on matters of organisation. Mr. Haldane has constantly spoken of the ready assistance he has received from the members of the Army Council but this, we hope, does not imply an attitude of pliancy on their part. To a certain extent the General Staff seem to have undertaken work with which the Council, as a whole, might have been charged. At least it was the General Staff that worked out the new system of the Army commands and the character and constitution of the Expeditionary Force. The Army Council gave its approval to the schemes of Mr. Arnold-Forster, and it has been just as ready to sanction the plans of Mr. Haldane, which, though he has spoken of continuty of policy, are diametrically opposed to the system Mr. Arnold-Forster had in view. This instability has unfortunately caused the Army at large to lose faith in the Army Council as an organising, responsible, and consultative body, which is an enormous pity, since it diminishes the value as well as the influence and authority of the Council. It may be said, perhaps, that the first military member, as chief of the General Staff, is playing a large part in the development of the new system, but it is eminently desirable that we should know how far the new arrangements are apporoved by his colleagues.

ANOTHER CHANGE CONTEMPLATED.

Meanwhile we understand that another change will presently be made in the Army Council. Sir Neville Lyttelton has now held the position of First Military Member and Chief of the General Staff from the beginning, but the time is coming for him to relinquish it, and we have reason to believe that Sir John French will succeed him. The appointment has not actually been made, but it is contemplated, and would meet with the approval of the Army. Sir John French, who has just been promoted to the rank of General on the retirement of Sir Thomas Kelley-Kenny, Sir Bruce Hamilton getting the step left vacant by the promotion, has done most admiral work at Aldershot, and would bring to his work on the Council a very practical knowledge of the necessities of the Army. Severa names have been mentioned for the Aldershot Command and amongst them that of General Smith Dorrien, but we believe no decision has yet been arrived at on this subject. General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, who has retired, has had a distinguished career, but it began with some disappointments, and he did not obtain his brevet coloneley until comparatively late, nor come into prominence until he was well on the way to his forty-eighth year, when he was appointed A.A.G. of the Northern District. He had continuous employment up to his appointment as Adjutant-General of the Forces in October, 1901, and his services are well known, as are also the circumstances in which he lost his appointment on February 11, 1904. That such injustice could be perpetrated left a very bad impression, but we hope now that the folly and iniquity of such proceedings has been brought home to the authorities.

THE WOOLWICH EXPLOSION.

The great explosion at Woolwich Arsenal may perhaps prove—at least, we hope so—a blessing in disguise. Luckily, the disaster happening at 3-20 a.m. on Monday morning, there was no loss of life, the Arsenal being almost empty, and the men who had gone there to light the fires having finished their work had left. The damage, however was widespread throughout the district, and the buildings of the Chemical Research Department have practically been destroyed, while three other buildings in connection with this branch were shaken and much damage was done. The Arsenal gas factory has been injured, and the torpedo factory lost its power as a consequence of the explosion. No doubt the Ordnance Research Department will hold an inquiry into the cause of this incident, which is at the present time the subject of much remark. Every one knows that the work of the branch is attended by great danger, and it would be unfair at this time to attribute blame to anyone. The War Office is taking a proper step in coming forward with a grant in aid of those who have suffered. The sum of £6,000 has been advanced and though the Crown is not liable, the damage will be made good. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing with the signature of "Scrutator," says that we ought not to be surprised at what has happend. He declares that shells were filled with condensed phosphuretted hydrogen, a spontaneously inflammable gas, and hazards the surmise that they have probably been left in store since the hasty departure of Dr. O. J. Silberrad, who was an Associate Member of the late Explosives Committee for chemical subjects and superintendent of the Chemical Research Department—a departure which he hopes the House of Commons will compell the War Office to explain. The same writer says that the gasometer did not contain coal gas, but phosphuretted hydrogen, and that the use of shells filled with this compound in war "would call forth the execration of the world, since their bursting would liberate immense volumes of one of the most poisonous gases known." These are statements not without gravity, but we think they should not be accepted pending official inquiry.

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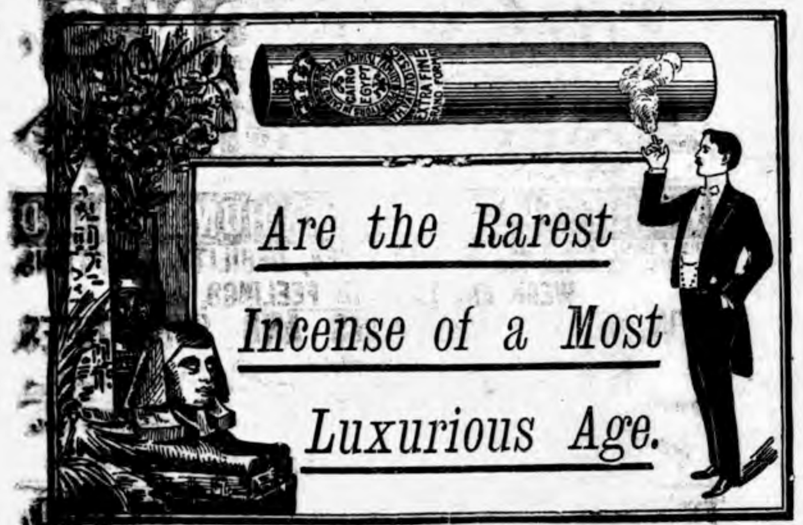

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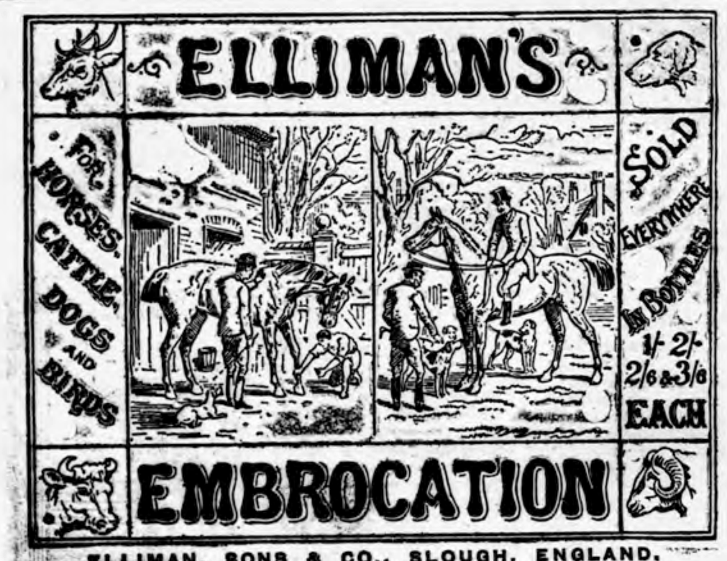
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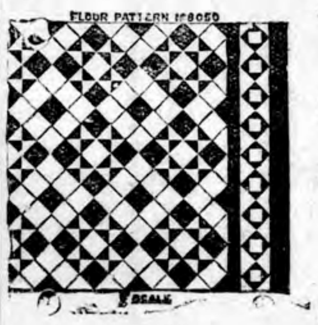

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